The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rejection of the Federal Republic Scheme in the Spanish Cortes.

A Peaceful Manifesto and Reduction of the Army Expected from Napoleon.

Continuation of the Election Disturbances in Paris.

Proclamation by the President Ordering the Election in Virginia.

SPAIN.

Rejection of the Federal Republic Scheme—A New Proposition.

MADRID, Saturday, May 15.

The Cortes have rejected the amendment to the Constitution in favor of making Spain a Federal Republic. The vote stood 182 against to 64 for the amendment. A proposition for the creation of a Triennial Directory to be appointed by the Cortes has been introduced, and is now under discussion.

FRANCE.

The Elections—Continued Disturbance.

PARIS, Saturday, May 15.

Political meetings in the city continue to be attended with disorder, and the Police are frequently obliged to interfere. Several arrests have been made of parties prominent in creating disturbance. The Prefect of the Police has issued an order prohibiting gatherings in the streets in the vicinity of the electoral meetings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Return of Minister Johnson—His Leavetakings.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.

Mr. JOHNSON, the American Minister, took formal leave of the Queen by letter, not at a personal interview as was reported. He had an interview with Lord CLARENDON, the Foreign Secretary, on Thursday, when he officially announced his retirement, and presented Mr. MORAN as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of his successor.

A Peaceful Manifesto Expected.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15.

Reports, which are believed to be based on good authority, are in circulation that the French Government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto, and simultaneously reduce the army.

M. MOLIGNE is dead.

AUSTRIA.

Close of the Reichsrath—Speech of the Emperor.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 15.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, in closing the sessions of the Reichsrath yesterday, made a long and pleasant speech. He recalled the situation of Austria in 1866, compared that with the present condition of things, and traced the course of the legislation of the Reichsrath since that time. He was rejoiced at the friendly arrangements made with Hungary and the condition of the finances and army. He felt that peace was indispensable to the national prosperity, and the present relations cf Austria with the other Powers of the world assured him of its continuance. He reviewed the late reforms enacted by the Reichsrath, and hoped that they would become the basis of harmonious and pacific relations between Church and State. In concluding, he thanked all the members for their past exertions, and expressed the hope that all would support the Constitution, as Austria offered fvll liberty to the people of every nation, and guaranteed their right of self-government. The Emperor was often interrupted by loud and long-continued cheering.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

New Banking and Currency Schemes—The National Bank System of the United States Copied—Election of the Bishop of Canada.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, May 15.

In the House of Commons last night Hon. Mr. ROSE brought down a series of resolutions on banking and currency, which, if carried into effect, will make a radical change in the banking of the Dominion. The general features of the scheme are copied from the national bank system of the United States, though there is considerable difference in several particulars. The banknotes and Government legal tenders now in circulation are all to be called in and no more such notes will be issued. The currency is to consist hereafter solely of banknotes, secured by Government debentures. The banks are to purchase Government debentures in such amount as they may severally choose. They are to deposit the debentures in the hands of a Receiver-General in trust, which Receiver-General will give legal-tender notes in the same amount of debentures deposited. The legal-tender notes are to be redeemable at the the office of the bank designated upon them, and each bank is always to have on hand to redeem them one dollar in gold to every five dollars of notes in circulation bearing its superscription. Should any bank fail to redeem its notes on presentation, the debentures deposited with the Government are to be made available for their redemption. The banks are to receive interest from the Government on the amount of debentures deposited with the Receiver-General. The act will not come into force until 1870.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, May 15.

The Episcopal Synod and House of Bishops after three days' balloting, have unanimously chosen Rev. ASHLEY OXENDEN, of Kent, England, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

Robbery in East Douglas, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, May 15.

The office of the Douglas Ax Manufacturing Company in East Douglas, Mass., was entered on Friday night, and a large safe was pried open with wedges and robbed of bonds, certificates, &c., valued at over $20,000. The bonds mostly belonged to private parties, and were placed there for safe keeping. The robbers are supposed to have gone by team to Worcester.

Destructive Fire from Lightning at Eddyville, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, May 15.

During a thunder-storm at Eddyville, Ulster County, this morning, the lightning struck a building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, setting it on fire. Before the flames could be subdued, five barns, two stores and a storehouse, and the buildings and ways of a shipyard, together with a boat, were destroyed. Three hundred horses were fortunately rescued from death. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

Bold Robbery in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, May 15.

A most daring and successful robbery was committed upon the jewelry establishment of R. HILL, about 5 o'clock this morning, after the policemen of this place had been withdrawn from their beats. The thieves first went to the residence of Mr. THOS. STEVENSON, Mr. HILL's foreman, and rifled his pockets of the keys of the store and some small change, after which they entered the store and opened the safes, showcases and drawers, and abstracted therefrom diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., to the amount of about $5,000. The Police and detectives are on the alert, though there is no clue to the robbers. This store is on Main-street and adjoins the Webster Hotel.

VIRGINIA.

Proclamation by the President—The Election Ordered for the 6th of July—Separate Votes to be Taken on Certain Clauses of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of the State registered at the date of such submission, viz.: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection; and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section 1, article 3d of said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyor, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Councilman of a city or town, Coroners' Escheators, Inspectors of Tobacco and Flour, and Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit, and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote on each case."

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article 3 of the said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and all persons elected to any convention to frame a Constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this Constitution in any manner, and Mayor and Council of any city or town shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, provided the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by the three-fifths vote of the General Assembly; I ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntry support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, or affirm, that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God. The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision."

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.: Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the Convention of Dec. 3, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting for the Constitution; each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting against the Constitution. Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Iron Clad Oath—Indictment Against a Revenue Collector for Perjury.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 15.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day reported a true bill of indictment against R. BURGESS, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, for perjury in taking the iron-clad oath. The indictment alleges that BURGESS did, in 1861, in the City of Petersburg, cast the seventy-fourth vote for the ordinance of secession, and the twenty-seventh vote cast in the same city for JEFFERSON DAVIS as President of the late Confederate States; and further, that he did aid and abet the rebellion by furnishing beef, &c., for the troops of that Government, and by other acts that conclusively show that he was disloyal to the Government of the United States and an enemy thereof. It concludes by stating that BURGESS, as Mayor of Petersburg by military appointment in 1868, did take and subscribe to the test oath, and that he did also take and subscribe to said oath in the City of Richmond when he qualified as Collector of Internal Revenue in the present year, thereby committing perjury. BURGESS was removed from the Mayoralty of Petersburg by General STONEMAN, and was afterward appointed Collector of Revenue here by President GRANT, *vice* MULFORD removed.

The Massachusetts Billiard Tournament—Fifth Day.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 15.

To-day was the fifth day of the billiard tournament. This afternoon J. T. MURPHY beat R. DAVIS 500 to 211. The winner's average was 20, and highest runs 55, 66, 61, 75, 42, 60. DAVIS 30, 51.

In the second game R. E. WILMARTH beat L. S. BROOKS 500 to 290. The winner's average, 11½. Runs—WILMARTH, 30, 81, 48; BROOKS, 21, 27.

In the evening L. S. BROOKS beat DAVIS, 500 to 315. The winner's average, 9 4-5. Fifty-one innings. The second game, between MURPHY and BROOKS, the former beat, 502 to 369. Winner's average, 11. Forty-five innings.

The Approaching Commercial Convention at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 15.

The Opera House has been handsomely arranged for the approaching Commercial Convention, and divided into sections for the different States, with ample arrangements for the delegates and members of the Press. The order of ceremonies provides for a display of the Fire Department and grand procession on the first, and a series of excursions, banquet, hops, &c., during the remaining days.

Arrival of Bulk Grain by Sail from New-Orleans in Liverpool—The Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.

The shippers of the two first cargoes of bulk grain by sail from this port to Europe have received notice of the arrival of the same in perfect order in Liverpool. The bark *John Geddes* made the passage in twenty-six days. Other cargoes are *en route*, and more are to follow.

The river has commenced to subside slightly here. There was considerable danger at one point in front of the city yesterday, but it is now lessened.

H. H. COWLES, foreman of the *Republican* office, has been elected by the New-Orleans Typographical Union Delegate to the National Typographical Convention.

WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Cuba—What the Spanish and the Cuban Representatives Say—The Irish Republicans and Colored Candidates—Affairs in the New-York Custom-House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

No official dispatches from or in reference to Cuba were received by the Government to-day. For the last week or ten days all the official news from the Island to our Government has been favorable to the Spanish side; but, as a member of the Cabinet remarked a day or two ago, it can hardly be entirely relied on, for the reason that the United States officials must depend in a great measure for the information on the Spanish authorities, who cannot know the exact condition of the insurgents, and who have a direct interest in representing their cause as hopeless. The agents of the revolution here state that arms and ammunition in large quantities have been sent to Cuba from New-York and other American ports within the last week.

IRISH REPUBLICANS AND THE COLORED MEN.

The Irish Republican organization of this city, which is insignificant numerically, recommend in some recently adopted resolutions the appointment of colored men to office, and announce their intention to vote for colored candidates in the approaching charter election.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There have been no appointments or removals made in the New-York Custom-house by Collector GRINNELL during the last two weeks; at least none that have come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Department work is almost at a stand still here. Nothing of any special public importance is occurring, and only the ordinary routine work is being transacted. As a general thing, there are no new appointments of clerks in place of those whose services have been dispensed with, and in the filling of the few vacancies which occur ex-soldiers are for the most part selected.

SECRETARY BORIE.

Secretary BORIE left here this evening with Admiral PORTER for Annapolis, Md., where he will spend to-morrow at the residence of the Admiral at the Naval Academy.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

The grounds of the Presidential Mansion were crowded this evening with ladies and gentlemen who assembled there to enjoy the delightful weather and the first concert of the season by the Marine Band.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

THE PRINTERS AND YOUNG DOUGLASS.

The Columbia Typographical Union of this city, at a meeting to-night, received the application of LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, a son of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the colored orator, for membership in the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Nominations. A member of the Union presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that as the applicant had been rejected at Denver, Colorado, by a subordinate Union of the Typographical Union, on the ground that he was an improper person to be admitted, it would, therefore, be unbecoming in this society to receive him to membership. The resolutions censure the Financial Secretary for granting a card to DOUGLASS permitting him to work until the society shall take action in the premises, and directs the Chairman of the office in which he is employed to cause him to cease work. They also call upon the members to sustain the action of the Union. These resolutions were ruled out of order, and after considerable discussion the meeting adjourned until the 19th of June, when the Committee is expected to report. Over 500 members of the society were present and much feeling and interest was manifested in the matter, which, it is believed, will be eventually referred to the National Typographical Union.

LUTHERAN MINISTERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

About two hundred Lutheran ministers paid their respects to President GRANT this morning. They were received in the East Room. The President, on entering, was greeted with applause, when Rev. Dr. POHLMAN, of New-York, addressed him as follows:

"It is not unusual for ecclesiastic bodies holding their sessions at the Capital of the nation, to desire to pay their respects to the honored Chief Magistrate, but the custom of boring him with long speeches is in my opinion, 'more honored in the breach than in the observance.' I shall, therefore, content myself with merely introducing these members of the General Synod, and then follow the example of the illustrious chief, who said, 'Let us have peace,' and so I shall say, 'Let us have peace.' You see before you the representatives of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States. They are the representatives of twenty-two Synods, and from various parts of the Union. They are not, however, representatives of the whole body of Lutherans in the country. There are large bodies of Lutherans in the South yet unreconstructed, others in the Far West not Americanized, and there are some in the Middle States who unfortunately are not with us to-day, but all are true and loyal men. I trust the day will come when the entire Lutheran Church will be in the unity of the spirit and bonds of peace. I wish, Sir, I could relieve you from the labor of shaking hands and do it by proxy. If you would give me a hearty shake of the hand and I then shake hands with all my brethren here, perhaps they would be satisfied."

To this there was a general response of "No! no! we want to shake hands with him."

The President then said to Dr. POHLMAN, General EAKEN and Rev. Dr. BUTLER, that he would shake hands with them individually. The Ministers then separately approached the President, and were introduced and shaken by the hand. The President, when the ceremony was over, entered into conversation for a few minutes with the few who remained.

CURRENCY STATEMENTS.

There have been no receipts of fractional currency at the Treasury during the week ending to-day.

SHIPMEMTS.

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Chicago	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	50,000
To the United States Depository at Pittsburg	50,000
To the National Banks	234,496
Treasurer Spinner holds as security for National Bank circulation	342,749,496
And for Public Deposits	30,055,350
National Bank Notes issued during the week	177,020
Total to date	314,808,061
Mutilated bills returned	13,908,003
Insolvent Bank notes redeemed	1,089,873
Actual circulation at this date	299,810,185
Fractional Currency redeemed during the week	354,200

DINING CARS TO BE TAXED.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue DOUGLASS decides that the proprietors of the Pulman Sleeping Cars, if furnishing meals, liquors, wines and cigars to travelers or others, are liable for each car on which such commodities are sold, to a special tax as keepers of eating houses, under the provision of the act of June 30, 1864, and are also liable as dealers in liquors, either wholesale or retail, as the case may be, as provided by section 39 of the act of July 20, 1868; and further liable as dealers in tobacco, provided their annual sales of tobacco, snuff and cigars exceed $100, under the provisions in the last named section, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President:

W. D. Farrand, Consul at Callao; George R. Maxwell, Register of the Land Office for Utah; H. C. Bennett, Pension Agent at San Francisco; A. W. Puell, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Ark.

J. K. REDINGTON, late of the Internal Revenue Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the secret service division of the Treasury Department.

ARMY.

The President has accepted the resignation of the following army officers:

Captain W. H. Smyth, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain John W. Platt, Thirty-first Infantry; Captain Charles H. Lester, Eighth Cavalry, and Colonel Andrew J. Smith of the Seventh Cavalry.

NAVAL.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles T. Cotton has been ordered to the Naval Academy on the 29th of September. Surgeon A. A. Hoehling has been ordered to the *New-Hampshire*. First Assistant Engineer Frederick McKean has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Surgeon James McMaster and Paymaster W. F. Torbert have been ordered to the *Savannah*. Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman has been detached from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard, California. Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clarke has been detached from the *Seminole* and ordered to the *Vermont*. Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Stedman has been detached from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Seminole*. Surgeon S. Robinson has been detached from the *New-Hampshire* and ordered to the *Macedonian*. Assistant Surgeon T. R. Hartsell has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Savannah*.

The Purchase of Bonds—Mr. Boutwell's Intentions.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15, 1869.

The special dispatch to the *Evening Post* on the 8th inst., in relation to the purchase of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, contains a correct statement of Mr. BOUTWELL's purpose. It is now definitely ascertained that the Secretary intends to continue his purchases, in amounts of not less than one million dollars weekly; and this amount may be increased if the condition of the Treasury should justify such a course. The bonds are purchased for the sinking fund created by the act of Feb. 25, 1862. Instructions have been prepared for the proper officers, directing them to stamp upon the bonds so used the words, "This bond belongs to the sinking fund created by the act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862," for the purpose of distinguishing them from all other bonds, and preventing their sale in the public market. All statements or rumors to the effect that these bonds will be released, under any circumstances, or that the Secretary has not yet decided what disposition to make of them, or that some weeks must elapse before he will be able to decide upon the sinking-fund question, are without a shadow of foundation. Mr. BOUTWELL has made no secret of his intentions since he determined upon this policy, and all inquiries at the Treasury Department on these points have been promptly answered.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen May 1, and Southampton May 4, reached this port early yesterday morning, with two days later news than was previously at hand.

A large public meeting, admitted by ticket, was held in St. James' Hall, London, on May 3, in opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church bill, and in favor of the continued maintenance of the Church of England in Ireland. There were about two thousand persons present, of whom nearly one-half were ladies, who filled the side galleries. The chair was taken shortly before 2 o'clock by the Earl of HARROWBY, and a number of interesting speeches were made.

The number of paupers receiving relief in England and Wales at the close of January, 1869, was 1,020,977, being a decrease of 2 per cent. on the number at the corresponding period of 1868.

M. AUGUSTE BARBIER, author of the "Iambes," had been elected to M. EMPIS vacant *fauteuil*, in the French Academy, M. Champagne to M. BERRYER's, and the Count d'HAUSSONVILLE in the room of M. VIENNET. The latter is a gentleman of ancient lineage, allied to the literary, though ducal family of De Broglie.

Elections had been ordered for a Catholic Conference on the question of the autonomy of the Church in Hungary. The Conference will meet at the end of June.

The inhabitants of Kroum, assimilated to the Christian subjects of the Sultan, had addressed to the European consuls at Trebizonde a letter, in which they protest against the decision arrived at by the Porte to incorporate in the Turkish army the Christians able to bear arms.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Topics—Liability of Priests to Military Duty—The National Finances—The Late Marquis Alfieri—The Minister to England—The Roman Festivities—Movements of Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

An interesting debate took place in Parliament last week upon the question of modifying the law so as to oblige members of the sacerdotal order to do military duty like other citizens. The innovation upon the old system will be an important one if it is brought about, and it is not strange that the imposing of new obligations upon the priesthood should cause a violent opposition on their part and that of their friends. The statement is reiterated that there are in the Kingdom of Italy, of every grade, not less than 161,000 priests, or about six to every thousand of the population. It has been one of the inducements to enter the clerical career that it enables young men of a certain respectability to escape the conscription without paying the military exemption tax. A young man may be studying, or pretending to study, theology during the years given to service in the army, and afterward follow his acquired profession or not, according to convenience. The soldier's life may be an indolent one; but that of the priest, in many cases, is equally so, with much more independence.

The measure has the approbation of the Ministry. In fact, the project is not a new one, as it was brought forward in the Piedmontese Parliament as long ago as 1849; and from time to time ever since the question has been raised when the annual levy has been under discussion. The proposed step is hardly one of party, as it is advocated or opposed by men of the right, left, centre, and members of the Government. When it was under discussion in 1853, Count CAVOUR took the side of exempting the priests, and now the Conservative MENABREA, President of the King's Council, is in favor of making the clerical apprentices do military service. General LA MARMORA is now the leading advocate of letting the law remain as it is, using for his principal argument that it is not best to give greater offence to Rome, and that there is danger that religion will go to the dogs if any more of the privileges of the priests are taken away. To these reasons is added the fact that neither France nor Austria has yet taken action similar to that which in Italy is proposed.

Patriotic Italians do not forget that the sacerdotal side has contributed little to the Constitution of the actual Italy. With a few honorable exceptions, the priests have been oblivious of their duties as patriotic citizens in their devotion to the Papacy, and in fidelity to their craft. They have made bitter opposition to national independence and unity, and have themselves kept alive the hostility which has at length placed them under ban. The error on their part has been great, and they are suffering the consequences; but the country is to gain. The effect of the present movement must be to reduce the number and improve the quality of the priests. There are many churches with from seven to ten, and even larger numbers, ministering at the altar. They do not preach, and after the hour given to the Mass, their time is turned to little practical account. Not many of them are hard students, adding by intellectual labor to the learning of the country. The snuff-box is to them the great consoler, as the use of tobacco in this form is universal among this class. Even General LA MARMORA, their advocate in Parliament, admits that there may be too many Bishops and priests in the country.

Indeed, the change is to be made, for the preliminary vote in the Chamber to-day indicates that the current of opinion is almost wholly one way. Of 248 votes cast only 25 were on the side of maintaining the immunity of the clerical class.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Minister of Finance has promised once more to present his current account, and to-morrow is the day named. There has been so much delay about bringing in the Budget that sinister reports have been circulated slightly prejudicial to the public credit. It is probable that the long adjournment has been caused by the wish of the Finance Minister to include in his report a statement of the fact that a preliminary arrangement has been made with the National Bank for a loan of 100,000,000 francs, to become available in part at the beginning of next year, the guarantee being the ecclesiastical property sales. Signor CAMBREY-DIGNY is not expected to work miracles, but the problem how to make both ends meet is as yet unsolved. There has been much improvement in the finances, but the expectations raised have not yet been realized. The prospect is that it will be some years before the income is equal to the annual expenditure. There is a loud demand for an immediate return to specie payments. The premium on gold still holds at about four per cent. Estimates are made for the income and expenditure for the year 1870. From the printed statement it appears that the outgo is put down at 1,025 millions of francs, and the income at 914 millions. The difference is to be covered in part by 35 millions expected from the ecclesiastical property sales.

THE LATE MARQUIS ALFIERI.

As the company was beginning to gather for the *festa* at the Pitti Palace two nights back, they were bearing through the streets of Florence the body of a conspicuous Italian to burial. The Marquis ALFIERI was not sufficiently eminent to make every detail of his history interesting, but he was one of those whose devotion to the cause of his country and to the present dynasty made him deserve well of the friends of a well-ordered State. He belongs to the more distinguished of Italy's recent dead. He was among those who, more than twenty years ago, in Piedmont, labored for the uprising of the nation, and in the trying moments of 1848 and 1849 he bore with courage and dignity public charges of great responsibility. Subsequently, at different periods, as Minister of Public Instruction, President of the Council of State and President of the Senate of the Italian Kingdom, he exhibited rectitude of purpose, vigor of judgment and a liberal spirit. He was the intimate friend of Count CAVOUR and of MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, and with them was the zealous promoter of every form of civil progress in this country. He was one of the councillors of CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, and by influence exerted at that time the basis of the fundamental law was much enlarged, the happy results of which have been witnessed in the prosperity which Italy has since enjoyed. For some time ALFIERI was the diplomatic representative of this country at different foreign Courts. In the various official trusts confided to him were exhibited those qualities of character which belong in a special manner to that portion of the Italian population living under the shadow of the mountains of Piedmont. The old actors are learning the scene, and some have had less and some more than their due portion of applause; but there will still be found some worthy of honor when the passions of the hour have passed away.

The Marquis ALFIERI was a relative of the distinguished Italian poet of that name, the family being of the City of Asti, in Piedmont, where both the statesman and the tragic author were born.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

After a delay of many months, the post of Italian Minister at London is to be filled, but not by one of the best known of Italion public men. Signor CADORNA has been a member of the King's Cabinet and has held other offices, but has hardly been placed above the rank of a respectable lawyer. He is said not to have any knowledge of the English language—a serious inconvenience for one in such a position.

THE ROMAN FESTIVITIES.

The commercial advantages of the Roman festivities, so greatly multiplied of late, have even exceeded expectations. A golden and silver stream has poured in from every part. The Pope and his friends find themselves the proprietors of a show which no competitors can rival, and the doors are kept open for a long season with added novelties. The Italians profanely call the church a *bottega*, or shop, and the accounts which at present come from Rome justify the satirical term. The highest functionaries do not scruple to have a hand in speculative transactions which put money into their own as well as the Pope's pocket. An American gentleman tells me that he paid $10 each for ten tickets to admit to the Tribune of St. Peter's for the late ceremonies. The tickets were brought to him by a well-known Monseigneur, and the money was paid into his hands. These tickets are usually given away, but the great demand for them, mostly by foreigners, excited the cupidity of some of those into whose hands they had fallen. The pretense sometimes is that the money goes to a charitable object, but the public does not see the report, and, indeed, the Papal Government is living on charity, which may be a justification, in the minds of its most respectable friends, of the present extraordinary but not exceptional course.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The people of Naples have with them the King once more, and, so far as the royal society of the kingdom is concerned, that city is momentarily the capital. The Sovereign took a circuitous route, by the way of Bologna and along the Adriatic shore. Count D'USEDOM left yesterday for Germany, attended at the railway station by General MENABREA and several foreign Ministers.

ANGELICO.

THE ALABAMA.

Further Discussion by British Journals of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

From the Times, May 3.

To say that it falls short of the impartiality to be expected of a Judge or a statesman is to do it more than justice, for it too often trangresses the rules of professional advocacy. One instance of this unfairness is the omission of all reference to any liability on the part of France. Another is the one-sided estimate which he submits of the effects produced by the war on British and American trade. If all the possible gains of British ship-owners by the war rates of insurance in the United States are to be reckoned up against us, why is Mr. SUMNER entirely silent as to the ascertained losses suffered by our cotton trade and manufactures? Does he suppose that no pressure was put on our Government, not without a good pretext, to pronounce the blockade ineffective, and does he count for nothing the sacrifice to our national good faith, represented by the Lancashire distress? Again, when he strings together the boisterous partisanship of Mr. LAIRD's friends with "the cheers of a British passenger-ship crossing the path of the *Alabama*," and treats both as conclusive proofs of national complicity with the South, does he take no account of the fact that *no popular meeting was ever held to countenance the South, or of the eloquent appeals made on behalf of his own cause?* He does, indeed, notice these appeals, but only to point his attacks upon the English nation, which he chooses to identify with a particular section of English society, and not with its Government or its most representative men. With a like want of candor, he alludes to Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH's vigorous protests against Southern proclivities, but forbears to refer to a recent letter by the same writer, defending the British Government against the accusation of having been actuated by them. In short, he studiously labors to put the worst construction on every act of Great Britain, sometimes interpreting it by the language of irresponsible critics, and sometimes by the *ex post facto* test of consequences; now judging it by the loftiest principles of international morality, and then by the most technical rules of the common law. Having done so, he assures us that his invectives have been wrung from him by a sense of duty, that he has long suppressed his feelings, and that it is but lately that our liabilities have revealed themselves in their true enormity. "During the war, and for some time thereafter, it was impossible to state them. The mass of a mountain cannot be measured at its base. The observer must occupy a certain distance, and this rule of perspective is justly applicable to damages which are vast beyond precedent." Whether Mr. SUMNER has succeeded in reaching a point of view from which he can see the question in its real proportions the world must now decide. *To us he seems to have greatly weakened the case originally presented by Mr. Adams.* Before that case is again considered, it will need to be carefully stripped of Mr. SUMNER's passionate arguments in aggravation of damages. Thus limited, it will be entertained by the British Government and people with a sincere desire to satisfy any legitimate demands which can be established against us either in a Court of Equity or in a Court of Honor.

From the Daily Telegraph, May 3.

In plain English, whether for good or evil, *we decline to accept Mr. Sumner as the deliberately authorized spokesman of the final American judgment.* We have heard a good deal of turgid declamation in Congress before now, and we shall doubtless hear a good deal more; but in the future, as in the past, we believe, the bark will prove worse than the bite. In all popular assemblies a speaker who flatters the passion of the hour is sure to find favorable hearing. But just as there were men in our English House of Commons who cheered Mr. ROEBUCK's outbursts of anti-American spleen, and who yet voted against every proposal for the recognition of the Confederacy, so we cannot doubt that, of the Senators who applauded Mr. SUMNER's declamation, *very few would be prepared to act upon the doctrines which he laid down.* The real importance of the Senator's address consists not in its practical application, *but in the state of popular feeling which its delivery presupposes.* As a matter of fact, we cannot doubt that Mr. SUMNER expressed the opinion of numbers among his fellow-countrymen when he declared that England was the "naval base" of the Confederacy; that the rebellion had been kept alive, if not called into being, by the expectation of English intervention; and that the civil war would have ended two years earlier, if it had not been for the support afforded from this country. We are not now discussing the justice of those assumptions, and we refrain from dwelling on the other side of the account as it stands between England and America. Just or unjust, such a conviction as we have described is popularly entertained throughout a considerable portion of the United States; and it would be idle to hope that any argument on our side would shake the common belief of the hour. The American nation then would doubtless agree with Mr. SUMNER in asserting that England has been guilty of a grave moral tort against the United States; but, pending further evidence, we entirely decline to assume that America agrees with Mr. SUMNER in the conclusion which he draws from those premises. For such injuries as many Americans hold themselves to have sustained there is, unfortunately, no available redress. Even if the English nation took exactly the same view of its conduct as Mr. SUMNER, *we do not see what more we could possibly do than offer restitution for any specific injury which we can be proved to have inflicted.* This we have already offered, as the Senator from Massachusetts himself admits; and if the Americans decline our offer, there is nothing more to be done on our side.

From the Daily News, May 3.

Englishmen of course can have nothing to say to any decision which the Government and people of the American Union may think called for by their honor and interests. But we are sure we may express the confidence and expectation of the whole country that the Queen's Government will maintain a firm position against all exorbitant demands, of whatever nature they may be. Our Government has been supported in a policy of conciliation and concession for reasons of which, happen what may, we shall never be ashamed; but there is a line beyond which concession is a weakness and renunciation of duty. Mr. MOTLEY, or whoever else may be sent here to represent the United States, will find the same honorable desire for peace, and the same good-will toward his country which dictated our part in the treaty rejected at Washington; but the Queen's Government would disappoint the expectation of the country and prove itself unworthy of its trust if it did not entirely and firmly repel every attempt to trespass upon the honor and rights of the nation. *We have done what lay in us to compose disputes and settle difficulties which grew up far more out of the unhappy circumstances of the time than out of any want of good feeling toward the American Republic;* now it is for the Government of the United States to consider what it owes to the cause of peace, justice and international law.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Latest Address at the Royal Academy Banquet in London.

On May 1 the President and Council of the Royal Academy gave a sumptuous inaugural banquet at their new galleries, Burlington-house, in anticipation of the public opening of the exhitition on May 3. The galleries were thrown open at 2 o'clock, and soon afterwards the distinguished guests began to arrive, employing the interval till dinner was served in viewing the beautiful works of art by which the walls of the different apartments are adorned. The dinner was served in Gallery No. 3, a lofty, spacious and elegant apartment. During the evening the President, Sir FRANCIS GRANT, said: "My Lords and Gentlemen: We are honored this evening by the company of the American Minister, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. Entertaining, as we all do in this country, a very friendly feeling toward the people of the United States, and proud as we are of the greatness of a people sprung from a common ancestry, I feel assured that this toast will be received with warm cordiality. I must be allowed to observe that American art has been worthily represented in this Academy. We have not forgotten that we have had an American President of the Royal Academy, BENJAMIN WEST. COPLEY and LESLIE were the sons of American parents, and that brilliant genius NEWTON, who, to the great loss of the arts, was carried off in early life, was born and educated in America; and in this exhibition one of the finest landscapes that adorns our walls is from the hand of an American artist, Mr. BIERSTADT. Allied, therefore, as we are in art and in literature, speaking one language, and bound together by a common lineage, I trust the two nations will ever be united together by the closest ties of amity and brotherhood. I beg to give, 'The Health of the American Minister.'"

The toast was drunk amid much cheering.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who was loudly cheered, briefly responded, but was nearly inaudible through hoarseness. He most cordially thanked them for the kind reception they had given him. He had received the greatest kindness ever since he first landed in this country, and now that he was about to return to the United States he could not be too grateful, remembering from first to last Englishmen had extended to him all possible kindness. That kindness had been received from Her Majesty the Queen, from her Ministers, both past and present, and from all the subjects of Her Majesty; and he would carry back to his distant home the most favorable impression of their civilities, and the conviction of the friendly feeling that was entertained in this country toward the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] He could assure them their kindly feelings were reciprocated on the other side of the Atlantic. [Cheers.] They might not, perhaps, draw that conclusion from what had recently passed in America. But so far as the Fenian movement there was concerned, he was sorry to say those who were engaged in it had given as much trouble to the United States as they had to this country. [Cheers and a laugh.] And as to the *Alabama* claims, sober second thoughts were sure to come into play, for the idea of getting into war with the people of England was about as foolish and unpaying a speculation as could well be imagined. War between the United States and this country was impossible, unless the Governments of both countries were absolutely insane. He should always have a lively recollection of the kindness he had received at the hands of all Her Majesty's subjects—he held it to be an evidence that the people of England were friends of the United States, and should labor to prove, when he returned home, that it was the duty and the honor of the people of the United States to avow constant and earnest friendship to the people of this country.

FRANCO-BELGIAN RAILWAYS.

Text of the International Protocol.

The following is a translation of the protocol recently signed by the Ministers of France and Belgium:

In order to define the present position of the negotiations undertaken between the French Government and the Cabinet of Brussels, the undersigned have drawn up the following protocol:

M. FRERE ORBAN states that objections on principle prevent the approval by the Belgian Government of the treaties projected by the Eastern Company, the Great Luxemburg Company, and the Company for working the Netherland Railways. He refers, in this respect, to the verbal and written doclarations which he has made.

M. FRERE ORBAN then declares that, animated by a warm desire to maintain between France and Belgium the most friendly relations, and to facilitate the commercial intercourse between France, Belgium, and the Low Countries, the Belgian Government offers its most cordial assistance towards the organization of the direct services mentioned in the convention; passenger trains to be regulated according to local requirements.

M. FRERE ORBAN places in the hands of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE a plan drawn up in accordance with the views he has indicated.

M. the Marquis DE LAVALETTE believes that the most favorable solution is to be found, not in the approval, pure and simple, of the conventions in question, but in new agreements for working, in whole or in part, the lines of the Great Luxemburg and the Liége and Limburg Companies, agreements which should contain full guarantees for the control, superintendence and authority, which incontestably belong to the Belgian Government. Nevertheless, M. the Marquis DE LAVALETTE would be pleased to obtain the same result by the means suggested by M. FRERE ORBAN, and he declares that the Emperor's Government, influenced by sentiments of the sincerest cordiality toward Belgium, and solely desirous of affording to economical interests their legitimate expansion, is willing to inquire whether the plan suggested by the Belgian Government will obtain the object it has pointed out.

Therefore, M. FRERE ORBAN and M. the Marquis DE LAVALTTE have for this purpose agreed to appoint a mixed Commission composed of three members on behalf of each country, who shall be named within a space of 15 days from the date of signing the present protocol.

Done at Paris in duplicate, April 27, 1869.

LAVALETTE.
FRERE ORBAN.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Burning of the King Phillip—Death of a Notable Woman.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, April 21.

In the Supreme Court, in the case of The King *vs.* JOHN BROWN, tried for the burning of the American ship *King Phillip*, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Counsel for the prisoner subsequently filed a motion for a new trial, which was argued, but the decision of the Court has not been rendered up to the time of going to press.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., about the hour of noon, His Majesty the King, accompanied by Hon. W. P. KAMAKAU, Circuit Judge of Oahu, was walking in the cocoanut grove at Waikiki, adjacent to his seaside cottage, when three paces past a cocoanut tree, which stood in the path of the pedestrians, suddenly fell, with a crash, right in the place that half a minute before had been occupied by the King.

Hon. Mrs. ANE KEOHOKALOLE KAPAAKEA, a high chiefess of the ancient Hawaiian race, died at Hilo, Hawaii, somewhat suddenly, on the morning of Tuesday, April 6, and on the 10th her remains were landed at Honolulu, from the schooner *Kate Lee*. The immediate cause of death is said to have been congestion of the lungs, induced by a cold caught in embarking from Hilo, on hearing of the death of His late Highness M. KEKUANAOA. She was the widow of Hon. C. KAPAAKEA, who died in 1865, and was the mother of Hon. D. KALAKAUA, Hon. Mrs. DOMINIS, Hon. Miss LIKELIKE, and Mr. W. P. LELEIOHOKU KALAHOOLEWA, who survive her. The deceased was born at Kailua, Hawaii. Her father's name was AIKANAKA, whose family was among the coadjutors of KAMEHAMEHA I. On the side of her mother's family, she was similarly connected with some of the principal supporters of the founder of the ruling dynasty. In the year 1830, on the birth of His present Majesty, KEOHOKALOLE was appointed to the office—peculiar to the Hawaiian customs—of guardian to the young chief, and discharged the duty of Kahu Alii, until the then Prince went to be educated at the Royal School. She was one of the earliest converts to the Christian religion among the chiefs, having been baptized by the Rev. Mr. ELLIS in 1823. She was in the Parliament of 1839, and took strong grounds against the first proposed division of lands in 1841.

On Sunday last, the remains of this honored lady, were taken from the residence of Major MOEHONUA, where they had been deposited since being received from Hilo, and were conveyed to the vault in the Kawaiahao burying-ground. A large concourse of natives and foreigners assembled at the house, and followed the hearse to the church of Kawaiahao. Some thirty Kahili bearers marched on each side of the hearse. A marked feature of the procession was four torch-bearers—insignia of the family to which the deceased chiefess belonged. The torches were composed of kukui nuts, wrapped or folded in ti-leaves. There were four of them, two alight, and the other two unlighted. At the church the services were very solemn and impressive. The choir sang several chants and anthems with admirable skill and precision, the words being original and composed for the occasion. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. PARKER, pastor of the church, the text selected being Rev. c. 22, v. 7: "Behold I come quickly; blessed is he that keepeth the sayings of the prophecy of this book." The remarks of the reverend gentleman were very eloquent, and his allusions to the many amiable qualities of the deceased brought tears into many eyes. The services in the church being concluded, the body was taken to the vault and after being deposited within, a hymn was sung by the choir, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. PARKER.

A Ghostly Visitant—A Romance of a Springfield Hotel.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 15.

A very curious case of spectral visitation occurred a few days since to the occupant of a chamber in one of our city hotels—a hotel which certainly has never previously made any pretensions to being haunted, and none of whose guests, permanent or transient, have ever before been heard to complain of company from the other world. The gentleman to whom the adventure occurred is a well-known resident of this city, whose word is fully entitled to credence. He has occupied the chamber in which he saw the spectre for some months. It is accessible save by one door, which he asserts was securely locked on the night in question. The window could not be reached, save by a winged being from the outside, and as he found the blinds inside fasted after the spectre disappeared, he feels entirely sure that he was the victim of no practical joke. He arrived at midnight from a neighboring city, where he had been engaged in business all day, and went straight to his room and to bed, without turning out the gas, as he desired to read one or two letters which had arrived during his absence. Having finished these, he turned the gas flame almost out, leaving a tiny jet, like the ray of a star, athwart the darkness, and lost himself in sleep. He awoke suddenly, just as the City Hall bell was striking 2, and feeling cold, pulled the clothing more carefully around his person. As he half rose to do this he became conscious of a presence, and an indistinct feeling of fear overcame him. Near the foot of the bed was a tall, slender, indefinite form, like a "pillar of cloud," which advanced quietly toward him. It had no human shape, was noiseless, but as it advanced, the gentleman grew deathly cold, felt overpowered, and desired to cry out. He was broad awake—he knew that; but he could not stir. He thought of optical illusions and wondered if this was one; but the thing, whatever it was, advanced slowly to the head of the bed, and the chill around him became frightful. His blood was congealing; he felt that he must do something or die. Summoning all his courage, he instantly rose, trembling in every limb, and walked to the shape. It stood between him and the gas jet, distinct now—an outline gradually developing into human proportions. Each second added to its development. He walked directly through it, caught at the gas pipe, turned on the full flame, and saw nothing! But he is firmly convinced that had he remained in bed he would have been found dead there the next morning, as the approach of the spectre gradually absorbed his life. He is a cool-blooded man and not a believer in spiritualism; but he is most positively sure he has seen a ghost—and rejects all theories of nightmare nervousness and illusion as ridiculous. There be many ghoststories, but this one has the advantage of being true, if any human testimony is to be believed.

A Life Sentence for Murder in Saratoga County.

From the Troy Times, May 14.

A horrible murder occurred in Conklingville, Saratoga County, about six weeks since, a white woman named MAYBEE being shot and killed by a negro named ROBINSON. The woman had been living with ROBINSON in the capacity of housekeeper, and left him, to reside with another party. ROBINSON pursued and expressed a desire to marry her, which offer she refused. He then drew a revolver and fired three shots at her—the last taking effect in her forehead and killing her instantly. The murderer was immediately arrested, and, confessing the act, expressed a desire to be hung right off. He was confined in the Ballston Jail, and upon being indicted for murder in the first degree, was arraigned on Wednesday before the Saratoga County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge BOCKES presiding, for trial. ROBINSON put in a plea of not guilty, having evidently changed his mind in regard to the desirability of strangulation at the gallows' end. Yesterday, however, he withdrew his plea, and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The Court accepted the plea, and sentenced the murderer to State Prison for life.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.—The last week brought us little news in regard to the grain crop, except statements that the fields generally continue to look well. The barley harvest will commence within two weeks along the Southern coast. The wild pastures have not been in better condition for many years than they are at present. Haying has already commenced in a few places. The prospect for fruit is good, and most varieties are secure from injury by frost, but some of the peach trees show signs of the curl leaf.—*San Francisco Alta, May 3.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

STRANGERS NOW.

Years of checkered life together,
Days of fair and stormy weather,
Hours of toil, and weary pain,
Moments of eternal gain,—
All are gone,—we know not how,
And have left us strangers now!

Words that flowed to lighten care,
Thoughts which others could not share,
Hopes too bright for mortal eyes,
Prayers for wisdom from the skies,—
All have ceased,—we know not how,
And have left us strangers now!

Will it evermore be thus?
Shall the past be lost to us?
Can the souls, united here,
Never once again be near?
Must we to the sentence bow—
"Strangers ever, strangers now?"

Thorns amid the roses press;
Earth is but a wilderness;
Flitting o'er a fallen race,
Love can find no resting-place;
Where his flowers immortal grow,
Shall we strangers be as now?

WHY I AM A BACHELOR.

From Temple Bar for May.

PART I.

I am a bachelor, and I am likely to remain one. I can no more bring myself to believe in the faith or truth of a woman than I can "chow-chow" with chop-sticks, after the fashion of the worthy Chinamen at this moment enjoying their rice in a boat under my windows.

I don't think I'm altogether a bad fellow, but I am hard at forgiving and forgetting where I have once trusted implicitly and—but the best way is to state my grievance, and then perhaps you will be of opinion that I have just grounds for my distrust of womankind.

Really, I am not an egotist; I could have gone on nursing this grievance quietly, but for my friend Jack Newman. He and the charming young wife he has just brought out here to Canton make the brightest hours of my life now; and he says if I write this all down, and see it in print, it will take the sting out of the—what's this he called it?—oh!—incubus. Yes, that's the word—incubus. I suppose an incubus is of the apiary kind—collapses when the sting is out of it.

But I must begin at the beginning. I know all sides of the story now, and so I will just let you read the letter which was the corner-stone of my misfortune.

Jack Newman's sister—I have never seen her, but if any woman's photograph may be trusted hers is a bright, happy face, sparkling with intelligence—I am inclined to think the man who owns her, Richard Spencer, is a lucky fellow. What have they done to get treated so much better than me? Well, about two years ago she, Mrs. Spencer, had just got a letter from Jack on his first arrival here, and she was reading it aloud for the benefit of several young ladies. I really don't believe she was thinking of the postscript of the letter when she did this; at least she has written to me since and assured me that her sole object in reading the letter aloud was to give pleasure to those who had so fully appreciated her brother. Ah! Master Jack, I believe you left a good many aching hearts in London when you brought your pretty young bride to Canton. However, we will suppose, if you please, Mrs. Richard Spencer reading her letter to three or four appreciative young friends. The postscript only concerns my readers, and here it is:

"P. S.—There is such an awfully jolly fellow here, named Stonehurst; he is so kind to me. He says China is a capital place for young fellows like me and Benson, but that after a few years you find you want a wife. He is regularly pining for want of one, and yet he says he has pledged himself to stay here for two years longer, so he can't go home and look for one; he'd get married directly, you know, if he did. He's a nice-looking man, with lots of dollars and a fine house here, close to the river, and, as I said before, an awfully jolly fellow; we all like him. He went so far as to tell me the other day that if he thought any nice girl would have him without seeing him (it wouldn't be a pig in a poke, either,) he'd gladly pay her passage out. He said he must see her photograph first, for she must be good-looking; queer notion, wasn't it, but of course it was only told me in confidence."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Spencer, innocently, "I suppose I ought not to have read that postscript aloud? However, I know I can trust you girls." She looked affectionately at the three fair faces nearest her, though a shade of distrust may have come into her eyes as they traveled on to her fourth visitor—Miss Harriet Mordan, or rather Miss Mordan, for two of the others were her younger sisters.

Susan Mordan, a pretty little blonde of seventeen, looked very pensive.

"Poor man!" She opened her great blue eyes almost as if a tear were swimming in them. "I wonder if he is related to our Mrs. Stonehurst? It is so sad to think that he is pining for a wife!"

All the others laughed, and the girl blushed, and looked prettier than ever.

"Well, Susie," Mrs. Spencer said, "I am writing to Jack now. Shall I tell him that you will take pity on poor Mr. Stonehurst, and go out to China by the next mail?"

The tears came really now, and Susie looked indignant through her blushes.

"Oh, Mrs. Spencer, I thought you—you—had a better opinion of me. I never fancied you could think me bold enough to go and ask a man I have never seen to marry me."

"Don't be so absurd, Susan. Circumstanced as this gentleman seems to be, I do not see any other way of managing it. I think rather that a woman would show both generosity and devotion in obeying his wishes."

Mrs. Spencer turned and looked at the speaker. She knew that Harriet Mordan was a very clever girl. She was probably not in earnest now, and Lucy did not choose that either her brother or his friend should be made objects of sarcasm; so she kisssed and petted Susie into a good temper, and then turned the talk unto safer topics.

PART II.

I had had an unusually busy morning. There had been so many business letters requiring instant attention, that I had been forced to put my brother's, and another addressed in a female hand, into my pocket, and, now thoroughly done up by the hurry and bustle, I lounged into "tiffin" without the slightest feeling of excitement about the reading of either of them.

My head servant Will met me with a grin. "Massa Newman he no chow-chow; he say, muchee thank you, but he go in boat to steamer."

I knew Will was looking at me through his slits of eyes, so I repressed a glance of relief. I like Jack immensely, but I really was too tired for anything but my rumpsteak and my bottled stout. Still there was no occasion for Will to be aware of this. Will was virtually master of my house. Before I had been three months in China I had learned that if you don't want to be fleeced unmercifully by every servant you keep, you must submit cheerfully to be plundered by one, who will then, if you give him the post, secure you from the depredations of the rest. Sometimes I had to tell Will I thought he was carrying the joke too far, and that I would not stand his exactions; but his look of innocent surprise, and his invariable reply, "No, no, 'deed, Massa Stonehurst, me no squeeze you," generally silenced me. But he was a very clever fellow in all ways besides his capability as major-domo, and he had lately taken a dislike to Jack Newman—at least, Jack said so—and this made me very careful now. You can no more trust a Chinaman than you can a woman.

Well, I ate my tiffin, and then opened my brother's letter. It was, as usual, very instructive in a mercantile way, and very uninteresting in any other; and although I don't pretend to be better than others out here, and enjoy the game of watching dollars, and "pigeon" as keenly as the rest, still in a home letter I long for something a little human. I have neither father, mother, nor sisters now, only this one brother, and he is a merchant at Hamburg. I folded the letter up.

"If George had married, he could have told me about his wife and his children instead of these eternal bonds and securities. I was a fool not to think of getting married before I came out here."

And then I remembered that I had considered it impossible to think of keeping a wife in England on less than two thousand a year. I had more than that already, yet what a mock it all seemed compared with the happiness I got glimpses of in Jack Newman's face when his English letters came in; for although he kept it a secret at present, he had told me of his engagement. You will say I was in no hurry to read my other letter. Well, I wasn't. I knew the handwriting fast enough, and it gave me no pleasurable anticipations. My uncle's widow, Mrs. John Stonehurst, was a very good woman in her way, but silly to fatuity, and garrulous to match. As I opened the letter a card dropped out.

"The old woman has been having her photo taken, I suppose," said I, as it fell face downward on the floor.

No. By Jove! it was the likeness of a young and handsome woman—the profile of a well-featured, self-possessed face, and a tall distinguished figure, altogether a satisfactory photograph. I turned to read my letter with interest now.

There were, first of all, the usual lamentations over my absence, and the infrequency of my letters—George wrote much oftener—and then a string of regrets that I was not coming over to find a wife. She would soon find me one when I did come; in fact, she had one in her eye. She knew such a charming set of sisters; all of them were very nice, but she sent me the photo of her favorite—it was really an excellent likeness; and then, in the silly way I so well remembered, she added—she should think a sworn old bachelor like me ought to be glad to have something feminine in his album.

"Old bachelor! Confound it, I am only just over thirty. What does the old girl mean?"

However, I had never before felt so well contented with John Stonehurst's widow; and as to the photograph, I could scarcely take my eyes from it; the more I looked, the more I liked.

By evening I had made up my mind to write to aunt Stonehurst and ask for further particulars of the fair original.

You may laugh if you like, and I dare say you are doing this without waiting for my permission, but you don't know the sort of thing unless you have tried; fancy living on for five years in a town where, at the time I write of, there were but four ladies—and of these, two were on the shady side of forty, and the others invalids—let me tell you, my fastidious young swell, picking and choosing your partners at a ball, that I was so hungering for a kind, loving glance from a pair of bright eyes that I could call my own, that I was not disposed to shilly-shally over the strange opening which Fate seemed to have made for the accomplishment of my wishes. I fell asleep with the sun-painted face occupying my thoughts.

Next morning, with daylight, came prudence.

I went into my counting-house at 6 o'clock, resolved to ask Jack Newman's advice, and also to inquire whether he had ever met any Miss Mordans, for that was the name in my aunt's letter.

I had not been at work an hour when Jack came in—got up plainly for a journey.

"I say, old fellow," he began, "I'm off to Shanghae for six months. No, don't say you are sorry, because it is rather a good move for me on the whole. May shorten my term of probation—you understand. I mustn't stay a minute though; it has all come so suddenly that I have about two days' work to get through in as many hours. Can I do anything for you at Shanghae?"

"No, thank you." I was so persuaded that he would ridicule my half-formed project, that I could not broach it to him in this hurried way; but I struggled out an inquiry about the Miss Mordans.

"Know them? I should say I do; why they are particular friends of Lucy's; they are the nicest and prettiest girls in London."

And then he went off into a heap of instructions about matters which I was to wind up and arrange for him, and the opportunity of returning to the subject was lost.

After all, it would have been too absurd to consult Jack. He was quite seven years my junior, and very young for his age. He consulted me like a father still, just as he had done on first coming out. No; I was glad I had not shown him the photograph. If things went as I wished, and Mrs. John Stonehurst would hold her tongue, no one need ever know anything about the beginning of my acquaintance with Miss Mordan.

I wrote to my aunt, and I was thoroughly surprised at the fever of impatience with which I waited for her reply.

It came at last, and you may be sure I did not keep it sealed up in my pocket till I had dispatched "tiffin."

She was so glad I liked the photograph, but Harriet said she ought not to have sent it. (Harriet is not a favorite name of mine, however that is nothing.) "She says men men are apt to think girls bold who allow their photos to be sent about to strangers. I said, what did it matter out there, and she said, 'Oh, yes, it did, there were plenty of Londoners out at Canton.' I expect, you know, she was thinking of Jack Newman—he's a friend of the Mordans, you know; but, really, I don't think there was any harm in sending it; in fact, my first notion was, that Harriet gave it me for that purpose. I had no idea she was so very particular."

Sweet, modest creature! No wonder she resents my silly aunt's indiscretion, but I will set her mind at rest.

The next mail carried my likeness to Miss Mordan, inclosed in a letter, in which I solicited a correspondence. I told her my lonely position, and avowed my object in making this request—dwelling, as with perfect truth I could dwell, on the vivid impression made on me by her photograph.

"If you resemble that," I said, "and your mind is like your face, full of beauty and nobleness, I shall indeed esteem myself fortunate if you condescend to answer this letter;" and then I asked her to put no further confidence in my aunt, but to trust me entirely. I referred her to several old friends, and mentioned my acquaintance with Mr. John Newman.

Was I really in love with an idea, or was it the sudden change thrown over my life by this new interest in anything out of myself and my counting-house and dollar-watching, that transformed me for the next few weeks into a love-sick boy? Sometimes I even grew weary of watching dollars. I could do nothing but plan new furniture. I had my house renovated, and a new verandah erected all around it, and then I went to arrange my drawing-room, and picture her—there was but one *her* in the world for me—sitting in the nook I assigned her, surrounded by all the daintiest trifles I could devise. I employed men to go up country and get me rare bird skins, which I had mounted and arranged in various ways—some as ornaments, some for wearing apparel and trimming, and for room decorations.

Miss Mordan's first letter was formal and timid, but this only stimulated my ardor. Every mail carried a letter to her, and these soon became downright love epistles—warm enough to encourage any woman—and soon I saw that her reserve was thawing, and that matters were progressing as I could wish. In her third letter she promised to become my wife; but, before this, she had asked me to keep our correspondence strictly private, as in her position—living alone with two orphan sisters—she could not be too careful. I loved her all the more for this reticence, and congratulated myself that Jack Newman was safe in Shanghae.

I was very glad to find that she did not refuse to come out alone under the protection of a captain who was an old friend of mine; but she seemed to think I was in too great a hurry when I asked her to start with as little delay as possible.

However, when I told Captain Henderson this he only laughed.

"Just you give me a pressing sort of letter as my credentials, Mr. Stonehurst, and you see if I don't bring the lady back with me."

But Harriet's next letter brought me unlooked-for happiness. She confessed that she had been selfish in studying her own feelings rather than mine, and that as I had been kind enough to say she might come overland if she preferred it, she thought of doing so, as she believed she should have a chance of escort by starting at once.

The letter fell out of my hands. I had so longed that she would take this route, but had not ventured to urge it strongly, knowing her to be so unprotected. Start at once, why she might be in Canton in a week!

My head was in such a whirl of excitement and happiness that the counting-house and all it contained seemed to be going round and round. But I had no time to lose. I must go at once to my friend Dr. Jones, and ask his wife if she would receive Miss Mordan on her arrival, for I had previously arranged with the worthy doctor that the wedding should take place from his house, and he had consented to give the bride away.

But this had been a profound secret between us, for I had not, of course, looked for such a sudden arrival.

It was most annoying to hear that Jones was out and his wife ill in bed.

"I wonder what that woman is good for," I grumbled; "she is always ill."

Just as I reached my house I met Jack Newman leaving it.

"Hullo! here you are at last, old fellow. Why, I came last night, and again this morning, and that rascal Will assured me you were away; however, I found out that it wasn't true, and so I came back. I say, old fellow, what's the matter? You look excited."

"Do I, Jack? Well, I'm a happy man at last; it is enough to be excited about, is it not, to hear that the woman you love is on her way out to marry you?"

"Love! marry!" Both Jack's hands went deep down into his pockets, and then he took his cigarette out of his mouth and indulged in a long whistle. "I must say you have kept it pretty close, Stonehurst."

"Well, you see, Jack, Miss Mordan made it a special request; and, after all, she may not come by the next steamer; but, any way, I shall expect you at the wedding."

"Miss—who did you say?" asked Jack.

"Mordan—ah! by the by, they are friends of yours."

"I should say they were," said Jack, slowly. "Which is it, Loo-Loo or Susie? Susie is the prettiest—a regular little duck. You are lucky if she's coming."

I did not quite like such a familiar mention of my sister-in-law elect.

"Neither of those names," I said, rather coldly. "My future wife's name is Harriet."

I supposed that Jack thought himself hardly used, that my happiness was coming so long before his, for he turned all colors. He might have been trying to get up a speech, but for the moment he seemed confounded and looked dumb instead of congratulatory.

"You've arranged all this by correspondence, I suppose? Do I understand you that it is quite settled, and that she is on her way out?"

"I hope there is not a doubt of it."

I spoke very stiffly, I know, but I was thoroughly cut up by Jack's manner; it was the first opportunity I had given him of making any return of friendship, and he was as cold and unsympathizing as if he had been China-born.

"Ah!" he said, after an awkward silence, "I suppose this is what you have been renovating for; your verandah is first-rate. Well, good-by, old, fellow; I'm off to Shanghae again in a couple of days."

"So much for a friend," thought I. "Well, never mind, I shall soon have the only friend a man need wish for—a true and loving wife."

I can hardly tell how many days it was after this that I went down Canton River to Hong Kong to meet the *Delhi* steamer. I had made up my mind Harriet would come in this, and therefore it was no surprise to me to see Miss Mordan's name in the list of passengers.

Mrs. Jones, for a wonder, had felt herself well enough to accompany me; but I was in such a state of excitement that I forgot all about her. My eyes were fixed on the passengers as they landed, for I was certain I should recognize my Harriet at once.

What swarms there were of them! Very few women among them, though. Ah, here was another! Yes; and no mistake about it—it was the original of my photograph—older, thinner and darker than I had expected; but then after a long sea voyage a Hebe even would lose some charms. Still, there was the clearly-defined profile and the well-posed head, and the majestic figure. I stepped forward and raised my hat.

"You are Miss Mordan, I am sure; and I am Thomas Stonehurst."

Her bright dark eye was raised to mine; but so eager, so hawk-like an expression gleamed over her face, that I involuntarily recoiled. I said face—I should have said profile.

Miss Mordan smiled, and held out her hand. As I took it warmly in mine, she turned fully and faced me.

I dropped her hand as if it had held a scorpion, and started back—my Harriet squinted horribly with the other eye!

Of course, I could not marry Miss Mordan. As soon as I had conducted her and Mrs. Jones to the friend with whom I had arranged to stay, until Harriet should have somewhat recovered the fatigue of her journey, I left them with the firm resolution never to see again the woman who had so willfully deceived me. Oh, dear me, I understood Jack's silence too well now.

I wrote to Miss Mordan, and told her my resolution, and I offered to pay her passage to England, when she should feel able to undertake the voyage.

To my surprise, I received a decided refusal. She thanked me for my kind intentions, but she had already found friends at Hong Kong, and wished to remain there. Just a few formal lines saying this—not one word in allusion to our engagement.

Before three weeks were over I heard of Miss Mordan's marriage. She saw her husband for the first time a fortnight before the wedding-day.

Now, perhaps, you understand "Why I am a Bachelor," and why I cannot believe in the faith or truth of woman, though if any one could convert me it would be Jack Newman's charming wife.

A DOOMED CITY.—Independently of other inducements, it is worth while to make the tour of the ancient cities of Etruria on account of the loveliness of their situations and the varied beauty of the landscape encircling them. Take, for instance, Volterra, set on high, overlooking the Mediterranean, the fertile Pisan territory, and a Plutonic tract of country at its feet, split and warped into savage fury of chasm and nakedness by internal fires. Its situation marks it finely for a doom as tragic as that of the cities of the Plain; indeed, one more dramatic,—for it will be thrown down from its towering height into a bottomless quicksand below, which is swallowing in immense mouthfuls the mountain on which it stands. Having already engulfed the Church of St. Giusti, it has reached on the north the ancient walls of the Badia, from which the Monks have fled in dismay, leaving their remarkable cloisters trembling on the brink of a precipice of sand 500 to 1,000 feet deep, which leans over a treacherous abyss of hidden waters, sapping the unsolid earth above them with relentless energy. Each year the distance between the precipice and the city is growing less, yet it seems fascinated by the peril. The massive walls which have stood firmly on their foundations three thousand years may help induce a feeling of security in their ability to outlive this enemy as they have all others. But the contrast in sensations is most startling when, after following their circuit for miles in wonder at their hugeness, one comes at a single step upon this tremendous undermining of a mountain which, at an unexpected moment, is destined not merely to leave no one stone of them on another, but to bury them forever from human sight, and with them the people who trusted to their strength for safety. It is an impressive spectacle, not only of the transitoriness of all human work, but of those agencies which are preparing the earth for new forms and species of existence. I comprehend sleeping quietly on the edge of a volcano or during a battle, for there the elements of death have in them that of the sublime, which puts the spirit on a level with the occasion; but the thought of the prolonged, helpless strangulation of a whole city irresistibly sucked into the bowels of the earth, is awful. No heroisms can avail in burial alive, and no human sacrifice can avert the destruction after Nature has sounded the signal of doom. Yet with a degree of stupidity which seems past belief, the Volterrians once refused to permit an enterprising citizen of Leghorn to save their city by draining off the encroaching waters while there was time, on condition of having for himself the land he reclaimed from devastation. Possibly they feared the loss of one of their "sights," which are food and raiment to the poor of Italian cities in general, each inhabitant consoling himself with the reflection, "after me the flood." The "sight" certainly is one not to be met in other parts. Go to see it, but do not tarry long.—*Cornhill Magazine for May.*

ANECDOTE OF DISRAELI'S WIFE.—A story is told of Lady BEACONSFIELD's devotion to her lord and his ambition, which, if true, is a touching commentary on the unselfishness of womanly affection. On one occasion, when DISRAELI was Chancellor of the Exchequer, his wife accompanied him to the Parliament House. It was "Budget" night—the most momentous of all sessions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for he had to unfold his financial plans for the ensuing year to a critical and not too easily satisfied House. DISRAELI, as he took his place in the carriage, was wholly wrapt up in his subject and his figures; it was a crisis in his career. If he failed this night, he might well take WOLSEY's advice to CROMWELL, "Fling away ambition!" His wife entered the carriage also, softly, so as not to disturb the thinker. In getting in, however, her finger was caught by the door, which, shutting upon it, jammed it terribly and held it so fast that she could not withdraw it. She uttered no cry, made no movement; her pain and agony must have been intense. There was the finger crushed between the panels; to speak or to endeavor to withdraw it would disturb her lord—would drive the figures and arguments from his head. So there stayed the finger, every moment more painful, until they reached the House; nor did DISRAELI hear a word of it till long after the famous debate of that night had become history. All that evening the faithful wife sat in the gallery, that her husband's quick-glancing eye might not miss her from it. She bore the pain like a martyr and like a woman who loves.

No wonder that by her husband's act she has become Viscountess BEACONSFIELD; still less wonder that, as Lady BEACONSFIELD, she is honored in England's proudest castles, and has taken her place in the hereditary society as naturally and easily as if she too had been "to the manner born."—*Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

GYP.

I lie on the shingle, waiting;
The waves break at my feet;
The sun is a fiery furnace,
But the wind blows cold and sweet.
Why tarries my little gypsy?
She promised here to meet.

It is time! it is time! she lingers
By the cliff, where none can see,
Among the great chalk boulders,
She is coming to talk to me,
In her voice, which is deeper, sweeter,
Than the cool wind or the sea.

She knows where we cut the letters
Which marry her name to mine;
I lie here, flinging the pebbles
In the water, for a sign.
Come, little gypsy dark eyes,
I long to see you shine.

She is gay as a mocking-bird,
She is sad as a lonely dove;
She whispers low, "I hate you;"
She laughs with tears, "I love."
Our bond shall hold for a sennight,
We have sworn by the stars above.

I see her, I see her winding
Down the white chalk cliff! I know
The old Scotch cap, short petticoat,
And step like a mountain roe.
Bare little brown legs, bare little brown feet,
Ay, we'll be gay, I trow.

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

WEDDING PRESENTS.—There was a time when the word "wedding present" had a charm in it. When it meant something fresh, spontaneous, representative of the giver's affection, and when the giver was permitted, without creating a scandal, to proportion his gift to his means. But that was a good while ago. Now it is become a regular affair of business. There's neither love nor feeling in the matter. Not but that there are love and feeling still in the world in plenty, only, it would seem, they have taken to sanctifying other things than they used. A wedding present now is a forced contribution, or a means of gratifying the giver's vanity or ostentation, or an investment made for the sake of getting a peg higher in "society." All the sentiment is gone clean out of it. It means, at the best, nothing more tender than "good morning"—is said as easily and forgot as soon. That is, if the giver can forget it as easily. For it is not to be disguised that the wedding present has become a serious tax, and is only endured with patience by those who count on getting back the value of their gift when they themselves shall be married. —*Putnam's Magazine, June.*

THE BLACK DEATH.—The first appearance in Europe of this unparalleled disease was at Constantinople in 1347, whither it was brought from the northern coasts of the Black Sea. It spread thence to Cyprus, Sicily, Marseilles and some of the seaports of Italy; the remaining islands of the Mediterranean, particularly Sardinia, Corsica and Majorca, were visited in succession. In January, 1348, it appeared in Avignon and in other cities in the south of France; also in the north of Italy, and in Spain. In the same year it visited Germany and England, but it did not break out in this country until August, and it then advanced so slowly that a period of three months elapsed before it reached London. The north of Europe was attacked in 1349, but the pestilence did not reach Russia till 1351. Such was the course of this frightful plague. It was highly contagious, and, as HECKER says, "the pestilential breath of the sick, who spat blood, caused a terrible contagion far and near, for even the vicinity of those who had fallen ill of plague was certain death, so that parents abandoned their infected children, and all the ties of kindred were dissolved." The same writer, who is, however, greatly inclined toward "astral and telluric influences, and an organic life in the system of the universe," also states that the plague was preceded by great atmospheric disturbances, deluges of rain and earthquakes. The symptoms of this frightful disease were principally inflammatory boils and swellings of the glands, "such as break out in no other febrile disease," and black patches all over the skin, whence it was called the black death. The disease was also often accompanied by spitting or vomiting of blood, and those who were thus afflicted sometimes died immediately, but never lived more than two days. Toward the end of the plague, many lives were saved by opening the boils. The mortality caused by this pestilence in this country, and its effects, have now to be adverted to. The population of England and Wales at the beginning of the fourteenth century may probably have been about three or four millions, and of these there is but little doubt that more than one half died of the pestilence. Parliament was from time to time prorogued, and proclamations issued, bearing witness to its direful and increasing prevalence. On the 1st of January, 1349, Parliament was prorogued on account of the plague having broken out in Westminster; on the 10th of March its meeting was again postponed, because of the great increase of the plague; on the 1st of December it was found necessary to forbid people to go out of the country to escape the pestilence. "Whereas no small part of our people of England is dead of the pestilence" was the preamble of the proclamation. On the 18th of June, 1350, an important regulation relative to wages was made, "because a great part of our people is dead of the plague."—*Longman's Life and Times of Edward III.*

UTILIZING TOMBS.—On entering a tomb at Volterra, I was surprised to see wine and food on one of the urns in the centre. I asked the peasant-woman—whose flickering torch cast a mysterious, shadowy light over the pale figures that looked up to us out of great staring eyes, with their libation-cups, or *pateræ*, held invitingly out, as if to be filled—if the spirits of her ancestors still thirsted for the warm drink of their native hills. "Oh, no," she said, "we put it here to cool for ourselves." It seems one must come to Italy to learn best how to utilize the grave-chill otherwise than as a moral refrigerator or theological bugbear.—*Cornhill Magazine for May.*

SHELLEY IN A NEW CHARACTER.—One morning SHELLEY, the poet, then an Eton boy, roused to indignation by an enemy's taunts, tossed his long angelic locks, and accepted the wager of battle from his foe of the playground, Sir THOMAS STYLES, a plucky little urchin, far younger and shorter than himself. They were to meet at 12 the same day. The coming battle was the whispered talk of everyone, and as soon as the rush out of school took place the ring was formed, the seconds and bottleholders were chosen. The tall, lean poet towered high above the little thickset baronet. In the first round, Sir THOMAS felt his way by speculative sparring, while SHELLEY tossed his long arms in an incoherent manner. When they rested, the baronet sat quietly on the knee of his second; but SHELLEY, disdainful of such succor, and confident of victory, stalked round the ring and scowled at his adversary. Time was called, and the battle commenced in earnest. The baronet planted a cautious blow on SHELLEY's chest. The poet was shaken, but went in and knocked his adversary down. While he lay there half stunned, SHELLEY spouted Homeric defiances, to the delight of his audience. In the second and last round STYLES, however, began to wake up, and eventually delivered a settling "slogger" on SHELLEY's "breadbasket." It fell on the poet like a thunderbolt, his nervous sensibilities were roused; he broke through the ring and flew, pursued by his seconds and backers, but distanced them all, and got to earth safely at the house of his tutor, Mr. BETHELL, whom he soon afterward nearly blew up with a miniature steam-engine which a traveling tinker had manufactured for him.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

BOLT YOUR BEDROOM DOOR.—Why don't people bolt their bedroom doors? But, urges Mr. Pinrid, suppose I am ill, perhaps in a fit, and am only able to ring the bell, but unable to reach the door? Well, that is an extreme case, and, probably, Mr. Pinrid's bedroom would have to be entered by means of a ladder placed against the window, or by the smashing of the bolted door. But, even this would be preferable to the chance of being "aroused from sleep by severe blows from a kitchen poker," as the newspapers tell us that a tailor and his wife, in the Old Kent Road, were lately disturbed from their slumbers by an offended apprentice, whose murderous attack would have been thwarted by a bolted door. I have a friend who thinks so strongly on this subject that when he bids good-night to the guests who are sleeping in his house, he always begs them, as a particular favor, that they will bolt their bedroom doors. Mr. Pecksniff desired that he should be reminded of a certain circumstance when he took his chamber candlestick; and, at such a moment, worse words of reminder might be uttered than these—bolt your bedroom door. If you did so, you might probably prevent assault and robbery, to say nothing of Lady Macbeth entering your room during one of her attacks of sleep-walking.—*Once a Week.*

A NEW-YORK LAWYER'S CLIENTS.—Among his clients were many ladies. Rich young widows in the most expensive crape and bombazine came in softly to speak of their "irreparable loss" and shed a tear, sob, and—obtain a check for a few thousand dollars from their good friend and trustee. Some time later, the bombazine is changed to the finest silk, trimmed very deeply, however, with the crape, but the heavy black vail is still thick as ever. The sobs and tears begin to disappear, but the amount of money drawn increases. By-and-by comes something less than "half mourning"—first purple, then gray—smiles abound, a very handsome new "portomonnaie" is produced where the check is placed; a slight coquetry begins to peep out, even toward the grim lawyer. At last the two years are up (possibly thirty months, according to circumstances, if the estate is *very* large, it should be thirty months,) and our young widow enters radiant and radiating. What a transformation! She is arrayed in the choicest, brightest colors; not of the rainbow, but of the season. She comes in patronizing and magnificent. She rallies the lawyer on his dreary office, she complains of high prices and of the scarcity of money. Could not the next quarterly payment be anticipated, as she has to furnish her house entirely new. She calls Mr. Pulsifer "a cruel, severe creature" for not assenting, laughs at his scruples, and sweeps out of the room, oh how charmingly.

The poor widow comes also to Horace Pulsifer. Her husband was his client. He was supposed to be a man of wealth, but he leaves nothing. The lawyer is no longer grim. He does all he can to comfort and to aid. He disdains a fee. He gives his time and his influence to save something from the wreck. Add to these various characters and scenes the perpetual detail which necessarily attached to them, without any intermission, and all of which were controlled by that one brain, and you may understand, to some degree, what were the labors of Horace Pulsifer.—*Romance of "To-Day."—Putnam's Magazine, June.*

MAY-DAY IN FICTION.—According to the poets, it is always fine on May-day; likewise, (and this is a peculiarity the first of May has in common with the orthodox Christians,) it is always merry. The birds, no doubt, aware of the importance of the occasion, sing their best and clearest; flowers bedeck the mead, the lads and lasses foot it gaily on the village green, the while the elders sit around and recall the pleasures of the bygone days when they too were young. The cuckoo then on every tree hails the sweet Spring, the Summer is i-cumen in, and beneath a bower of sweetest hawthorn blossoms sits the beautiful Queen of the May, admired but not envied—such is the guileless rustic nature—by the less appreciated sisters of the hamlet. Lubin and Colin sing in alternate strains the pleasures of the Spring, and the calm, bright May-day passes away in sportive merriment and innocent glee. Charming picture! but, unfortunately, however it might have been in the old days, scarcely a correct description of the festival in the present era. It is very probably a wet day on the 1st of May; snow may even be met with occasionally, and a good, hard, vicious north-east wind very frequently accompanies the progress of the cuckoo. If the birds sing at all, they do so as if under protest, and the few flowers that lurk disconsolately in the hedgerows, and under sheltering banks, shrink from the eager blast, and are as little ornamental as may be. As for the village-green, the geese, and ducks, and the tinker's old donkey have it all to themselves. The lads and lasses foot it no longer on the village green. It is not sufficiently genteel. The farmer's daughter is a young lady, has very probably finished her education in Paris, has a piano, studies the fashions, and dances only to the genteelest of tunes. The farmer's son reads, and is a bit of a chemist; he has no time to devote to the village-green. The servants would turn up their noses at it, even if the weather were propitious, and the lower class of farm hands appear to be incapable of any rational enjoyment whatever. The old folks wisely keep their rheumatic joints out of the wind, while Colin and Lubin improve the shining hours at the beershop over the way.—*Gentleman's Magazine for May.*

DEATH IN ETRUSCAN ART.—Indeed, Etruscan art is singularly pure and serious, except as it borrowed from foreign sources its dissolute Bacchic rites. But these were never very popular. Their artists prefer exhibiting the natural sentiments and emotions with a touching simplicity of positive treatment. A favorite subject was the death-parting of families. Husband or wife, lover or friend, embrace or shake hands tenderly, the dying with an elevated expression of resignation and hope, the survivors with a quiet grief that bespeaks a conviction of future reunion. Children weep around, or are held to the dying lips to take a last kiss; the pet dog watches sympathetically the sorrowful scene; hired mourners perform their functions, and the whole spectacle is serious and impressive. The dignified courtesy manifested by the principals in these farewells shows that no doctrinal despair poisoned their latest hour on earth, but rather that they looked upon the separation as one does a call to a necessary journey. A spirit horse for the man, or a chariot for the woman, with winged attendants, are always depicted quietly waiting outside the house until their services are needed for the journey to the new country. If death has already occurred their torches are reversed. The Greeks loved to look on death in a sensuously beautiful shape, like Endymion sleeping or Hylas borne off by water-nymphs. They sought to disguise to themselves its painful and dismal features. Death was best regarded as a sweet slumber or a delightsome ravishment. An Etruscan shielded his senses by no such poetical expedients. He felt it was a real journey to a new life, and so represented it for good or bad on the evidence of his actual character. His artistic creations to people the world which opened itself to his dying view were not merely men deified and supersensuous, but a distinct, supernal race, with attributes corresponding to their spiritual functions. What his devils were we have seen; his genii, furies, and other celestial powers were grand in idea, often sublime in creation, and as well as he knew to make them, beautiful; more elevated in conception and functions than those of the Grecian mythology; fit precursors of the angels and archangels of Giotto, Orgagna, and Luca Signorelli.—*Cornhill Magazine for May.*

A BURNING THEATRE.—The stage by this time was enveloped in flames, and they had extended thence across the entire floor, and hissing, crackling, roaring, were blazing up to the ceiling itself. On the street side of the building were three windows and three blank windows, or blinds, sunk in the wall, and below, some twenty feet down, was the area and the railing, a row of sharp iron spikes. Through the three windows the flames were already issuing. At that instant a long, heavy fireman's ladder was soaring up, and falling against the upper part of the window nearest the crowd, crushed and tore down the whole length of the sash and blinds, striking on the window-sill and protruding into the fire. The heat had already driven back the doomed crowd from the window. I snatched up some clothes, which had been torn from the audience, and holding them up between myself and the flames, took a few impulsive steps toward the forsaken window, through which the ladder protruded, its end already on fire. With a spring and a daring leap through the flame, I might have reached it, at least with life. I even saw a fireman's face for a moment above the window-sill, then shrink away from the overwhelming heat; but I stopped and looked at the ladder and open window. For a moment there was a possible, even probable, way of escape. My heart swelled within me nigh to bursting; a sigh like a groan escaped me, and I turned back toward the crowd. No! Her fate must be my fate. Leave her, perhaps still alive? Face the parents who had entrusted to my care their only child, the solace of their gray hairs? No, I could not do it; and although my heart swelled nigh to bursting, I shrank back to the dying crowd, and looked the Destroying Angel in the face.

Those about me, who were not wedged in, ran frantically from place to place, climbed up upon the people's heads, and up the columns to try and reach the galleries; but the overhanging cornice prevented it. Those in the galleries mounted to the little oriole windows, where ladders could not reach, and screamed to the shuddering throng below, while in the body of the hall the crackling platform-stage fell in, the hissing flames quivered, the rolling smoke rose, and all that awful hell of fire glared in my sight, until my eyes became like convex lens, seeming to dilate with tenfold power, until each particular horror, each flame, nay, the very sparks themselves, swelled on my sight into measureless masses of fire. As my eyes glared back at the approaching flame, the rags left on me began to smoke, and my hair to curl and crisp, sharp throbbing pains darted into my heated flesh, and I cowered and shrank with fear; if fear it could be called. I had deliberately turned from the window and life to brave this; deliberately went back rather than leave her to perish alone; left the only outlet from this pandemonium to return and die, rather than face the stricken parents without their child; yet even at that moment I had probably in my heart of hearts some shadow of a hope, to find the possible in the impossible, in death itself to find life; to find her, and a way of escape in that cemetery of fire. Now, even that hope-shadow had gone. No, it was not fear; down, down deeper than that, it was despair itself, and I shrank cowering back upon the crowd to die. The crowd itself was still screaming, still struggling, still there went up to heaven, and echoed back from the hard walls, the shrieks of agony and anguish. Men, women and children called upon their God, upon fathers, brothers; others cursed and swore, and sprang frantically as the fire reached and burned them. On the other side of the hall, where the current of air drove the flames over the poor wretches, Moloch was already feasting on the horrid sacrifice, that the fire-fiends were offering at his shrine.—*Putnam's Magazine, June.*

DEDICATION.

If that indeed were fact which seems
A pleasant universal fiction,
That's daily born of youthful dreams,
Nor dies of daily contradiction—

That every mortal has a mate,
And counterparts go blindly groping,
To find perchance, through fogs of fate,
The end of all their weary hoping—

I'd say: Whatever I have done
To manhood's earnest work befitting,
Be consecrate to her alone
Who waits for me, though all unwitting;

Who puts the signs of pain away,
Lest grief too soon her cheek should furrow;
Who beats temptation back to-day,
That I may see some glad to-morrow;

Who dare not pluck a flower that grows
Beyond the path God spreads before her,
Nor ever think of passing those
That bloom beside it to adore her;

Who strives to add a cubit yet
By faith unto her moral stature—
Dear soul!—lest I should feel regret
At finding less than mine her nature;

Whose hands train many a trailing vine
That mine had rudely left to perish,
And all its tendrils deftly twine
In folds that failing years shall cherish;

Whose steps will mark life's tune alway,
Though mine have stumbled, failed and blundered;
Whose spirit walks with mine to-day,
However far our feet are sundered.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

A PARISIAN GUARDIAN ANGEL.—Among the more out-of-the-way Parisian types, one of the most peculiar is the individual known as the "guardian angel," who, while ordinarily the poorest of the poor, is required to be scrupulously honest, as well as firm against all attempts at cajolery, sober in the midst of temptation, and brave in the presence of danger. He flourishes chiefly in the outskirts of the city, where wine-shops, although sufficiently numerous, are not quite at every man's door as they are in many quarters of Paris, and during the day hangs about the more thriving of these establishments doing odd jobs for the proprietor in return for a scanty meal; while in the evening he waits patiently in front of the counter until his services are in requisition to assist any member of the company home, whose potations may have rendered incapable of performing that office for himself. From the moment he is engaged, he has to exhibit an almost diplomatic skill in frustrating the various schemes which wine is apt to suggest to its more ardent votaries, on finding themselves subject to unpleasant supervision. As he who has already drank too much invariably wants to continue drinking, it is of the utmost importance, when once the guardian angel has got his charge on the road home, for him to steer clear of the invitingly open doors of the various wine-shops along their line of route; he must, moreover, disregard alike his entreaties, prayers, promises and threats, while pretending to respect them; must prevent his charge from engaging in conversation with passers-by, and keep him from entangling himself in broils; or failing this, must tear him away by brute force, and even fight for him, if necessary. If he cannot otherwise get him along, he must be able to carry him home on his back. The guardian angel is held responsible for whatever property his charge has about him, who, next day, will reward his guide, philosopher and friend of the night before with a franc, or half a franc, according as he is liberal or mean in such matters. He is not likely to shuffle out of paying the fee, as this would subject him to being cut by all his boon companions, who would feel their own safety, in the hour of danger, imperiled, should the guardian angel of the clique be once defrauded of his due. Some of these succorers of frail humanity provide themselves with hand-barrows, in which they deposit their charge when he is in an utterly helpless state, and wheel him leisurely home. As a guardian angel's opportunities of earning money come altogether, as it were, and as, moreover, he can only conduct one fallen spirit home at a time, his nightly earnings rarely exceed two francs, and commonly not more than half that amount.—*All the Year Round.*

THE FIRST HOUR GLASS.—A century after the final overthrow of the Roman Empire, the habit of reckoning by hours and minutes had completely disappeared from Western Europe. One by one every vestige of art and science disappeared, and, had it not been for the kingdoms of the East, which kept the flame of science just flickering while the West was in darkness, our present system of horology would have fallen into complete abeyance. It was the famous Caliph of Bagdad, HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, who restored the old water clock to Europe. In the year 807 he sent a magnificent clepsydra as a token of friendship to CHARLEMAGNE; but it seems that the present was looked upon as a thing to be rather admired than copied, for we find no mention of any water clocks of French make until the reign of PHILIP, contemporary of WILLIAM the Conqueror. Perhaps the reason of this is that the sand-glass (sablier) had been invented in France shortly before the accession of CHARLEMAGNE, and that this last contrivance was judged more handy and simple than the other. The first sablier was made by the same man who reinvented the blowing of glass, after the secret had been lost for some centuries. He was a monk of Chartres, named LUITPRAND, and the sand-glass he made was the exact prototype of all those that have been manufactured since. It consisted of two receptacles of pear-like shape joined by their slender ends. When the sand had all run out from one into the other, the lower glass was turned uppermost and kept in that position till empty. Shortly after he had received the gift of HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, CHARLEMAGNE caused a monster sablier to be made with the horal divisions marked on the outside by thin lines of red paint. This was the first *hour*-glass. It required to be turned over only once in twelve hours, and, if it was blown with anything like the care which modern hour-glasses are, it must have kept time with as much precision as the best of lever clocks. Indeed, it is not rare to hear people declare, even nowadays, that the hour-glass is the best time-piece that was ever invented.—*All the Year Round.*

FEMALE WARRIORS.—It is not a very uncommon thing for women to serve in the disguise of soldiers, and our late war presents several examples. The services, however, appear to have been inconsiderable and the disguises imperfect, for "discharged" is the brief record of nearly all. In the war of the American Revolution two or three instances of heroic action on the part of women were gratefully acknowledged by the public authorities. Congress passed a resolution making honorable mention of the services of MARGARET CORBIN, wounded at the attack on Fort Washington, where she filled the post left vacant by her husband, who was killed at her side while serving a piece of artillery. A complete suit and half the monthly pay of a soldier were voted to her. The gunner's wife who took her husband's place when he was killed at the battle of Monmouth was rewarded by a commission. But no adventures of the kind attracted so much attention as the wonderful romance of the Massachusetts girl who actually served in the Revolutionary army through a long term, and rendered services valuable enough to be rewarded by a pension during life.—*From "The Maiden Soldier," in Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

JOHN BRIGHT.—The one name in England, which perhaps excites most interest in an American—after DICKENS and TENNYSON perhaps—is that of JOHN BRIGHT. As I had been privileged with two or three notes from him during the war, in reference to his portrait, and to certain "rebellion" documents, I ventured to send him a card, though half ashamed of the intrusion on a Cabinet Minister, as busy as the President of the Board of Trade must necessarily be. A pleasant, familiar note from him within a few hours, asked me to call between the hours 10 and 11 next day—which I did not fail to do. His lodgings in Clarges-street, were so much like the modest apartments I had once occupied near by, that I imagined I had blundred in the number. No, Mr. BRIGHT was in, and I was shown to a plain room on the second floor. "Is there a room below where one can wait if he calls," Mr. BRIGHT asked of the damsel after he had cordially greeted and seated me. "No sir," says the servant, "*it* is occupied." A word or two of apology for intruding on his valuable time—which I feared my countrymen were too apt to do—was kindly and simply cut short, and for half an hour he made me entirely "at home" in a rapid talk about certain points on which, as it happened, I was able to give him some information. The servant, meanwhile, announced "Mr. LIVINGSTONE." Again the question about the room below. "No Sir, he is still there." "No matter," said Mr. BRIGHT, turning to me, "You won't mind his coming up here—he is a brother of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the traveler. *We* have no secrets to talk about." Of course I could but again apologize, and propose to take my leave, but he kept me some twenty minutes longer, Mr. LIVINGSTONE, meanwhile, meekly waiting for his turn; and when I left him I was again invited, with some emphasis, to call on my return from Paris. All this is a trifle, but it is mentioned simply to illustrate the unassuming, simple, hearty good nature of this noble man, so different in his manners and his surroundings from our tradition of an English Cabinet Minister. Portraits do not do him justice. His face is a model of the best English type—rosy health without grossness—intelligence, good-sense, and *bonhommie* happily united. If I might quote some of his sayings, they would show that he has some pickle and *spice* in his composition, also, and that he is a shrewd and independent thinker.—*Putnam's Magazine, June.*

THE HEIGHTS OF CAPRI.—Every walk on these heights, whence you look out far over bays, seas and shores, is unlike anything else in the world. It is surprising what varieties of scenery are embraced in this little realm. In the afternoon we saw another phase of it on the southern shore, at a point called the Marina Piccola. After passing below the town and the terrace fields, we came upon a wild slope, grown with broom and mastic and arbutus, among which cows were feeding. Here the island shelves down rapidly between two near precipices. The wind was not felt; the air was still and warm, and the vast glittering sea basked in the sun. At the bottom we found three fishers' houses stuck among the rocks, more like rough natural accretions than the work of human hand; a dozen boats hauled up on the stones in a cove about forty feet in diameter; and one solitary man. Silence and savage solitude mark the spot. Eastward, the Faragolioni rise in gray-red, inacessible cones; the ramparts of the Castello make sharp, crenellated zigzags on the sky, a thousand feet above one's head; and only a few olive groves, where Monte Tuoro falls into the Val Tragara, speak of cultivation. One might fancy himself to be upon some lone Pacific island. The fisher told us that in tempests the waves are hurled entirely over the houses, and boats in the cove are then dashed to pieces. But in May the quails, weary with their flight from Africa, land on the slope above, and are caught in nets by hundreds and thousands.—*Byways of Europe. By Bayard Taylor.*

THE COCKNEY IN FRANCE.—Especially eoes our amiable cockney-snob affect the language of the country which he is visiting; and all the expostulations in the world would not persuade him that he did not speak French "as well as a native." They tell an amusing story of one of these cockneys, who was trying to find the post office. He addressed a number of people in the best French he could muster, which, although he thought it faultless, was hardly so, as the people stared blankly at him and passed wondering on. At last, however, he addressed a gentleman somewhat in this fashion:

"Pardong, mongsou, dites—mwa, ou—ou—ou est la—la—la *post office?*"

The other seemed to comprehend him without difficulty, and at once responded:

"Oh, oui—oui. Vous allez par la première rue à—à droit, et—et donc vous allez—allez—Well, the fact is, you turn to your left, and then you'll get to the post office!"

He had stumbled on one of his own countrymen, equally versed with himself in the language of the country.—*From "The Englishman on the Continent," in Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

A RICH MAN.—My last rich man—a very rich man he was—an owner, not of hundreds of thousands, but of millions—was not unhappy, but was, on the contrary, cheerful and happier than most men are permitted to be in this world. But strange to say his happiness arose, not from his real wealth, but from his imaginary poverty. At the close of a long, honorable and useful life, he took it into his head that the world had entered into a conspiracy to reduce him to pauperism, and that he should end his days in the workhouse. It was in vain to argue the point with him. His faith was fixed and settled. He came to the conviction—though the possessor of millions—that he was *de jure* and *de facto*, a pauper, and reduced in his old age to labor for his daily bread. When he consulted his son, who was to be the inheritor of his vast wealth, what was best to be done under these unhappy circumstances, the son, acting under medical advice, offered to settle a handsome annuity upon his father. The pride of the old gentleman was roused:

"No! no," he said, "give me employment. I am still hale and hearty. I have always taken great pleasure in gardening. Make me your gardener, and I will do my duty like a man; and I will owe no other man anything, except my thanks to you, my dear son, for giving me employment such as it is consistent with my self-respect to accept. And mind you, I will accept no more than the usual wages, and no less." Still acting under medical advice, the son humored the harmless delusion of the father, and paid him regularly his weekly wages. At last the old man died, happy that he could earn his honest bread to the last, and happier still in the consciousness that he had so good a son.—*All the Year Round.*

Washington National Monument Association—Letters from General Sherman.

At a meeting of the Washington National Monument Association, held on the 4th inst., General W. T. SHERMAN was unanimously elected Second Vice-President of the Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of General GRANT as President of the United States, whereby he became President *ex officio* of the Association. The Secretary, J. CARROLL BRENT, Esq., having informed the General of his election, received in reply the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1869.

John Carroll Brent, Esq., Washington National Monument Society:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th is received, and I am much obliged for the compliment intended in my election as Second Vice-President, but I fear I am too much engrossed by business that will not admit of my doing justice to the place, and I therefore beg you will excuse my serving. I feel an interest in the success of your undertaking, and may, at some future time, drop in at one of your meetings on the first Tuesday of each month.

I shall look over the pamphlet you were kind enough to send me, and for it and your politeness in this matter, please accept my cordial thanks. Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Upon the receipt of the above, the Secretary having requested the General to reconsider this declination, the following letter of acceptance was received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1869.

John Carroll Brent, Esq., Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association:

DEAR SIR: On the faith of your letter of May 8, and with the distinct understanding that I am not expected to work, I will accept the honorary position that has been tendered me so flatteringly. Appreciating your zeal in the matter, I hope to see the monument rise to its proper dimensions under the present management.

With great respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Coroners' Ring Again.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 13, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to contribute a little to the "Coroner's Ring" *exposé*, in the way of a historical reminiscence. "Citizen," who comes to the Coroners' rescue, in your issue of this date, says "You seem to imagine the Coroners eagerly seek occasion to hold inquests." Well, why shouldn't they? Each Coroner gets paid for the inquests he makes. He sends in his bill, quarterly, to the Board of Supervisors, and if he is a mortal, it is the most natural thing in the world that he should take every legitimate opportunity to make $20 for himself and $5 for his deputy—the doctor.

A very few years ago, I was a house physician in one of our largest city hospitals, and "Coroners' cases" were the only perquisites we had. It was customary for the Coroner to hand over the *post-mortem* examinations of the subjects who were admitted and had died in the hospital, to the House Physician, rather than to his deputy. In this way we each of us picked up considerable money in the course of the quarter. Like other mortals, we had our little weaknesses, and one was to "get up" as many "Coroners' cases" as we could conveniently, and we were very precise as to the "routine" of the Coroners. They were all "honorable men," but then two of them were very amiable also, and we always managed to get the attendance of these two latter men upon our cases. The other two were very apt, twice out of three cases refusing *post-mortem* examination as unnecessary; and I am obliged to confess, in retrospective regret, that they were more honest under the circumstances than we were. One of our favorite Coroners had all his bills refused by the Supervisors for one quarter's return of these hospital cases. And we lost our *post-mortem* fees also. I remember that I failed to get about $100 I had earned under his direction. I simply state facts; the comments are to be added by your editorial moralist. I do not mean to imply that "history repeats itself" on this occasion, but simply I wish to assure "Citizen" that a very few years ago we hospital internes never "censured Coroners more for their reluctance than for their anxiety" to hold inquests.

DOCTOR.

Earthquake-Proof Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago I saw in the Manchester *Guardian* an extract from your paper. It was an article on earthquake architecture, and stated that on the Pacific coast it was difficult to put up a building that was proof against earthquakes and fire. Allow me to suggest something that will meet the difficulty. Let a frame house be built of wood, and then nail earthen tiles on the boards just as they would be on a roof. No earthquake can shake it down, as the tiles will hold to the timber as though they were part of it, and at the same time the building is perfectly fire-proof. Hoping this will meet the eye of those for whose benefit it is written,

I remain yours, &c.,
THOMAS CHAMPNESS.
BURLEY IN WHARFDALE, Leeds, Eng.

The Inter-University Boat Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your remarks upon the forthcoming contest between Harvard and Oxford, but I do not take so desponding a view of the chances of the American crew. I am an old Oxonian, and in my time, now twenty years ago, I did my full share of work as an oarsman on the Thames. Perhaps, therefore, you will permit me to give my reasons for having entertained this more encouraging opinion for Harvard. I must premise by saying that I know nothing of the merits or demerits of the Harvard men, except from what I have read. I have never seen them; whereas I do know something, not only of Oxford rowing, but also of the capabilities of all those who will probably constitute the Oxford crew next Autumn. Without reference, however, to individual merit, I see no *a priori* reason why Harvard should not be able to turn out a crew that is fully up to the required mark. The change from an eight to a four-oar race is decidedly in their favor. It is easier to find four first-rate men than eight, and they are more easily trained together. Moreover, the steering of a four-oar race is nothing. An eight-oar requires much greater skill. In fact, so great is the difference, that I consider the adoption of a four-oar fully compensates for any advantage—always overrated—which Oxford has in the larger number of men from whom to select her crew. The age of the Harvard men is in their favor. I do not think the Oxonians will average much more than twenty, while, according to report, the Harvard crew will reach twenty-four, if not twenty-five; and three or four years at that period of life are an immense advantage. I take it, then, that three qualities are necessary—training, style and strength. In the first of these the two crews ought to stand on an equality, and the question of endurance over a long course becomes narrowed down to a small limit, which I need not define. In strength, so far as age may imply superior development, the odds are in favor of Harvard. So that all seems to turn upon style, in the prospects of their getting beaten. The importance of this cannot be overrated; but, for aught I know, the style of Harvard may be quite as good as that of Oxford, which is by no means perfect. (The "style" of the best London crews is better than that of either Oxford or Cambridge.) Upon this matter no doubt the Harvard men have competent judges to advise them. If not, they ought to have, judges too who will be impartial, for an error here must be fatal. If, however, they are deficient in style, a month's steady work on the Thames under a good "coach," will do much to remedy defects.

Briefly, then, I see no reason why the public Press should strive to discourage the Harvard crew. They deserve encouragement. Moreover a man may be disheartened till success becomes impossible, and the Harvard men, at any rate, deserve success. I believe, too, that their prospects are good, unless you can tell me that their style of rowing is decidedly bad. In that case I will say no more.

R. L.
MAY 13, 1869.

Anticipatory Use of the Cross.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the New-York Historical Society's meeting last night, at which Rev. B. F. DA COSTA read a paper on the "Introduction of Christianity in America," the reverend gentleman claims for American Christianity a date long anterior to the discovery by the great Genoese. The principal, if not the only argument used by Mr. DA COSTA, was that the Spanish missionaries of the sixteenth century found the cross used as a religious symbol in Mexico. Now it can hardly be advanced with any degree of force or weight, that the discovery of the cross on ancient monuments, or its use as a religious symbol, proves the introduction of Christianity earlier than the sixteenth century, since the use of the cross among heathen nations, ancient and modern, and its having no origin or connection with Christianity whatever, cannot be disputed.

On a Bhuddist temple of Cyclopean structure at Mendore, (TOD'S *Rajasthan*, vol. 1, p. 727,) the cross appears as a sacred figure, together with a double triangle. The cross (†) occurs in Persian buildings among the sacred symbols, (R. K. PORTER'S *Travels*, vol. 2.) The cross in the temple of Serapis, mentioned in SOCRATES' Ecclesiastical history, was undoubtedly the well-known *crux ansata*—the symbol of life. It was as the latter the heathens appealed to it, and the Christians explained it to them as fulfilled in the death of Christ. In India the great pagoda at Benares is built in the form of a cross. (MAURICE'S *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 3, p. 31.) In Britain the cross was formed by baring a tree to a stump and inserting another crosswise on the top; on the three arms thus formed were inscribed the three principal or triad of gods. In Scandinavia the hammer of Thor was in the form of a cross.

RICHARD LINN.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

The Long Island Railroad Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your remarks on the inquest on the Long Island Railroad disaster, in your paper of 10th inst., you refer to the pernicious and dangerous custom that has been so generally pursued by inquests on similar occasions, viz.: the framing of their verdicts in accordance with the theory prescribed instead of the facts in the case. You said: "In the railroad case there was a theory of a broken rail which had caused the accident, but though the facts did not sustain the theory, the verdict was in accordance with it." You might have added that the facts flatly contradicted their theory, as may be seen in the testimony of CARMI R. GRUMAN, given on the last day of the trial, "that the fated car was off the track and running over the ties, he should judge, a full minute before the crash occurred." He further says: "We rode further after the crash than we did after the jolt until the crash; before we reached that broken rail we rode on the ties quite a way, &c." This testimony, with that of WM. BURTIS, CHARLES HALLET, and the statement of Mr. O'DONNELL, clearly proves to my mind that the cars were not thrown from the track by a broken rail at all, but were off some time before they reached the broken rail. Yet, in spite of this direct and positive testimony, the jury decided that the car was thrown off by a broken rail.

By reference to the testimony, it is quite evident that the primary causes of this disaster was the jumping and banging of the wheels on the rail ends, the sinking of the joint-ties, loosening of the spikes, breaking of the lips of the chains or rail-flanges; then the drawing out of the rail ends, and running off the track. This, I think, will account for about eight-tenths of all our railroad disasters; and as long as rails are laid down with the ends bolted together as they now are, we may look for an increase rather than a diminution of railroad disasters.

TRAVELER.

Manners upon the Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the gentleman who wrote in reference to the Union Ferry Company teach his fellow men to act like "gentlemen?" It will be time enough for "cushions" when they learn to keep their feet off them—for carpets when they are not saturated with their most filthy spittle—to say nothing of the ruining of one's clothes, and the nausia of their stomach. And this practice increases every day and everywhere—omnibus, ferryboat, railroad car, everywhere. One might as well tend in a hospital where each patient had taken ipecac.

NO "NONSENSE."
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

THE HOLY CITY.

Jerusalem Underground—The Recent Explorations and Interesting Discoveries—New Light Thrown on Sacred History.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

JERUSALEM, Friday, April 2, 1869.

The explorations that have been carried on in the sacred City of Christendom since the arrival here of Lieutenant WARREN, in February, 1867, have resulted in discoveries of the greatest interest and importance to the whole Christian world, and which throw a great deal of light on obscure passages of later Jewish history.

Up to a very recent period the excavations carried on under Lieutenant WARREN'S directions consisted of the following shafts:

For the investigation of the Temple: 1. *The South Wall*—(*a*) Southeast angle; (*b*) southwest angle; (*c*) single gate, two shafts; (*d*) between El Ahsah and the Triple Gate. 2. *On the East Wall*—(*a*) Gallery between southeast corner and Kedron, three shafts; (*b*) Golden Gateway, 100 feet to east of it.

For the investigation of the remainder of the city: 1. *Damascus Gate*, three shafts. 2. *Muristan, or Hospital of St. John*, three shafts. 3. *The Pool of the Virgin.* 4. Shafts in the *Tyropœon*, six. 5. *Wall on Ophel*, three shafts. 6. *Ancient aqueduct.* 7. *Rock cleared at Siloam*, stopped for want of wood. 8. Excavations at the *Pool of Bethesda.*

The first excavation made under direction of Lieutenant WARREN was at the southeast corner of the Haram inclosure, the site of Herod's Temple, a place familiar to all who are acquainted with the Holy City as being remarkable for the size of the stones with which the wall is built. This Temple, as most readers will remember, stood on Mount Moriah. The word "Haram" signifies "rest" or "peace," and the site is guarded by the authorities as sacred ground. The mount on which the Temple of Herod stood was an isolated hill, separated on the west by a deep ravine from Mount Zion. This ravine, named in Greek books the Tyropœon, has been partly filled up with rubbish from the ruins of the buildings above. On the eastern side of the hill is another deep valley, that of the brook Kedron, with Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives on the opposite slope. These two ravines, the Tyropœon and that of the Kedron, converge at a short distance southward, where is the Pool of Siloam. On the northern side of the Haram is the Pool of Bethesda, or Birket Israel, a large oblong tank, lying eighty feet or ninety feet below the summit platform.

The mount on which the Temple stood was formerly precipitous on every side, presenting four almost perpendicular faces. Each side was scarped with massive stone masonry, such as moved the admiration and wonder of the Disciples nineteen centuries ago, and most of which still remains a wonder to this day. Within the mount were subterranean chambers and passages, furnished with massive aqueducts and cisterns, by means of which the inmates of the Temple could maintain themselves against a siege, like the occupants of a regular fortress. The pages of Josephus tell us how strong a fortress it was, as well as a holy place.

The wall where the first excavation was made by Lieutenant WARREN is still of immense height, rising about seventy feet above the present surface of the mound. By direction of Lieutenant WARREN the wall was here bared by the workmen to a depth of twenty feet below the present surface, when the work was stopped by order of the Pasha, who had become suspicious of his intentions, and feared there was some design to interfere profanely with the sacred places of the city. It is a singular fact that the stones composing the wall diminish in size toward the bottom, and those found at the level under where the work was stopped are quite small compared with those above the present level.

After some delay a second shaft was commenced, some distance to the south of the Haram, and a wall was struck along which a gallery was run a distance of more than fifty feet. In endeavoring to drive a gallery northward to the southeast corner, a wall was found running south from the Harem, not flush with it but set back about twelve feet. In prosecuting the excavations further, a wall was discovered parallel to the south Haram wall, composed of immense stones, and this had to be mined through. The Haram wall when reached presented a surface similar to that above the present level, except that the faces of the stones were left rusticated instead of being dressed.

In October another shaft was sunk a short distance from the southeast corner, in order to lay bare the eastern face of the Temple wall, and of that joining it. The result of this excavation was the discovery of the true surface of the rock on which this portion of the Temple wall stands, at the depth of sixty feet below the present surface, or 160 feet below the interior level of the platform of the Haram. This interesting discovery throws light on the passage in JOSEPHUS, which describes the dizzy height from the top of the northern cloister to the bottom of the Kedron valley, and which has been suspected of exaggeration; for the wall being 133 feet to the level of the floor of this cloister, which was, according to the account in the *Antiquities*, 90 feet in height, and the present surface of the Kedron being more than 100 feet below the base of the wall as now discovered, it requires only about 100 feet (the depth of the bottom, according to Lieutenant WARREN, below the present surface) to make a total of 450 feet, or the greatest estimation of the height of 300 cubits given by JOSEPHUS.

The discoveries at the opposite end of the south wall were hardly less interesting. A shaft was sunk at about forty feet from the corner. At a depth of twelve feet a rough pavement was struck. The shaft was carried down forty-five feet without reaching rock, and the wall was exposed to its whole height; the pavement was then found to consist of stones about one foot square, and polished by wear. Below the pavement was a concrete of stone, bricks and mortar, (sixteen feet;) beneath this, loose stones or shingles, (five feet;) then large stones, three feet by two feet, and a rubble wall running north and south, and abutting on the Haram. The appearance of the whole Haram wall, when thus cleared, so as to make its total height more than 100 feet, was most interesting. The lower courses of stories were rusticated, but those above are finished on the face, though the uppermost courses are much worn. The rebating is about four to six inches wide, and set back about three inches in the upper or dressed stones, and eighteen inches in those not dressed. The joints are beautifully worked and hardly visible.

The work was then continued by sinking the shaft to the depth of nearly eighty feet, where the ground suddenly gave way, and, from a ledge that remained firm, the workmen gazed awe-struck into a black chasm that seemed to lead into the very depths of the earth. It proved, however, to be only six feet deep, and at the bottom was found a gallery, running north and south, four feet high and two feet wide. It was so choked with mud as to defy exploration, except at a great outlay of time and money. The gallery was not arched, but roofed over with flat stone. Under the impression that it might have been the examining passage of the Temple aqueduct, Lieutenant WARREN caused the floor to be removed. The foundation of the wall at the southwest corner is thus ascertained to be about 280 feet. The gallery was explored for 380 feet, where a branch going east and west was found; but here the want of materials and the mud stopped the prosecution of the work.

The "Single Gate," as named by Lieutenant WARREN, is situated about eighty feet from the southeast corner of the south wall. Here are the remains of a series of vaults until now supposed to be of very ancient origin, and commonly known as the "Stables of Solomon;" but it is now pretty clearly ascertained that they were built by the Saracens from the stones of the east wall after a part of it had been destroyed by an earthquake. The first shaft for the exploration of this part of the Temple was commenced at a distance of thirty-seven feet from the wall, and was driven to a depth of twenty-two feet. The last eight feet presented peculiar difficulties, as the shaft had to be excavated through a kind of loose shingle, formed by the disintegration of the ancient masonry, and through mud like water, rendering the work very laborious and slow. Work was finally stopped in this shaft by the solid rock; and a few weeks later a second shaft was commenced about fourteen feet to the south, and was sunk to the depth of thirty feet, at first through rubbish and stones which had to be broken, when the shingle began immediately to run. Lower down a firm soil is found, and finally the entrance into a series of vaults under the stables of Solomon was discovered. These vaults, probably, have some connection with the Cradle of Christ, a chamber described by M. DE VOGUE, at the southeast corner.

Owing to the severe illness of Lieutenant WARREN, work was suspended for some weeks on this shaft. On being resumed, a passage was found running north, directly at right angles to the line of the wall. It is three feet wide at its top, which is thirteen feet below the present surface of the ground; the floor has not been reached as yet, but there are two entrances, one at a depth of twenty-five feet from the surface, the other at a depth of sixteen feet or seventeen feet; and, as the lowest of these two may be part of the real entrance, it is not improbable that the floor of the passage may be at the level at which the rock was found, namely, thirty feet below the present surface. The interior is filled with rubbish, and is at present only about five feet or six feet high, but may, as is thus shown, be from twelve feet to eighteen feet. The passage is choked up at the further end, and was explored at a distance of seventy feet. At a distance of forty-five feet from the entrance is another passage unexplored running east, seeming to point to a connection with the Cradle of Christ before mentioned. The masonry of this passage is of the first order of Megalithic masonry, with stones upward of fifteen feet in length, beautifully worked, and with the characteristic rebating. The roof is most interesting, consisting of large stones, many of which are rebated and laid flat across the passage—a construction similar to the flat lintels on some of the gates discovered above the surface of the ground.

One of the most interesting points of these explorations is that relative to the river or streams in the valley of Kedron, now entirely dry, and by some eminent writers supposed to have always been so. Lieutenant WARREN held that the Kedron originally was about 100 feet below the present level of its bed—he in order to ascertain the truth of his supposition, and guided by the sound of moving water heard beneath the surface at different points, three shafts were sunk in the early part of 1867, near the southeast corner of the Haram wall, and 100 feet east of the Golden Gate. The galleries at the southeast corner were driven under great difficulties, with little result. The first was closed in consequence of the danger caused by the running of the shingle, after being driven at a depth of 70 feet. The second was an oblique gallery at an angle of 60°; it only reached a length of 14 feet. The third was a perpendicular shaft not connected with the southern shaft as the first gallery was. This was sunk about 14 feet, but was again stopped by the running shingle. Having failed to find rock in this part of the valley, the Golden Gateway shaft was next explored. In November, 1867, a shaft was sunk 40 feet deep, 70 feet west of the present bed of the Kedron, and rock found, thus determining the slope of the valley here to be upwards of thirty degrees. At this second point a shaft was sunk twenty-seven feet. On first starting some large stones were found, and the shaft, unless closed for want of money, is still being driven to find the river bed.

The main result of these excavations is the discovery that the ancient Jerusalem lies buried beneath enormous masses of *debris.* Underneath the pavements of the modern streets lies the old sacred City of Zion, as little revealed by the contour of the surface as were the monuments under the sand mounds of Mosul. It had been found that the present channel of the brook Kedron was fifty feet higher and 120 feet further east than its ancient bed, owing to the stupendous amount of rubbish that was continually thrown down from the Temple. The work of exploration is still going on as rapidly as the funds placed at the disposal of the persons having charge of the labor will permit, and doubtless will result in discoveries of immense value and interest to the Christian world, as throwing light on scriptural references to the ancient City of Jerusalem, and the later history of the last Jewish struggle against the Romans.

The Administration and the Cuban Question.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1869.

For lack of other subjects, we talk a great deal about the Cuban question. Of course the newspapers get some sensational stories from here on the subject; but in giving my views as to how the Administration looks upon the matter, I hope to be able to clear away a little of the dust raised by ignorance, prejudice and partisanship.

The President and his Cabinet, as individuals, are, generally speaking, in sympathy with the insurrectionary movement in Cuba. This, as I understand, for two reasons: the overthrow of Spanish authority in the island would weaken the power of foreign nations on this Continent; and the success of the revolution would bring into the foreground the liberal and progressive element of the Cuban population.

It is a dreadfully practical President and Cabinet—spread-eagleism does not find much countenance in the White House. The annexationists will not, at present, get any special support from that quarter. "What do we want of Cuba?" said to me one member of the Cabinet; "is the population down there—in Cuba, San Domingo and Hayti—fit to participate in our Government?" Do they know anything about republicanism? Is there any similarity between their material interests and ours? Let them throw off foreign rule and work out a government of their own, and then we'll give 'em the support and advantage of good commercial treaties." To this I answered: "But, Mr. Secretary, don't you expect to see our flag down there before the struggle is over?" Whereto he replied: "How things will turn, no one can tell; this Administration will have its hands full if it attends properly to the affairs of our own country." He went on to say that sentiment was a good thing when you wanted to work up an excitement, "but you will find when the question of taking Cuba into the United States, on terms of equality, comes up, there'll be some hard-headed facts to meet and get out of the way." After a little, he asked me if I remembered the verses in the newspapers some years ago about the dog-fight, about the upper dog and the under dog. I told him I did. "Well, now, people pretty generally sympathize with the under dog in a fight; but when the upper dog has got licked, do you at once take the other dog into your house and put him into your own kennel? You say, 'go in, little fellow' while the fight lasts, and then you cool off and think about it. I should rather like to see the Cubans whip the Spaniards; if they do it, and you ask me to give them a share at our table—why, I shall think about it." I leave you to draw your own conclusions from this language.

It cannot be too constantly kept in mind that official action must be governed by certain rules of international comity. Who can tell just what is going on in Cuba? We have a mass of rumors and disconnected reports; on one side the stories of the Spanish authorities, and on the other those of the insurrectionary agents. But what is the truth? Here is Señor LEMUS: as a Cuban gentleman of standing and character he has seen members of the Cabinet; as an agent of the Cuban insurgents he has not yet been able to see anybody in official circles. Here, too, is Señor ROBERTS: as an individual he does not doubt that aid of some kind is being furnished from this country to the revolutionists; as a representative of the Spanish Government he does not yet make any complaint about the course of our authorities. "I see and hear things as an individual that I know nothing about as an official," said one of the members of his legation.

The fact of paramount importance in connection with this Cuban question, as I have been over and over again reminded in official circles, is that Spain does not yet admit of a state of civil war or organized insurrection in the island. Officially, she treats the disturbance as a riot, as a series of riots, as a state of chronic riot. Captain-General DULCE, to be sure, some five or six weeks ago, issued a war proclamation; but it was at once disavowed by the Home Government and immediately thereafter withdrawn by DULCE. Those of the insurgents whom he captures are treated as rioters or marauders, certainly not as prisoners of war. His methods of dealing with the disturbers are sharp and sanguinary, certainly not such as prevail in a state of war. We hear of a new insurrection at least once a week in Mexico; if JUARES can lay hold of the leaders, he forthwith hangs them or shoots them; otherwise, he declares them outlaws and confiscates their property. This is just the course Spain is pursuing in Cuba. In her view there is no war, but only a series of local riots or insurrections. I suppose the President could at once issue a proclamation giving these rioters, so-called, belligerent rights; but you may be sure that he is not going to do anything of the kind.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Speech of Vice-President Colfax at the Chicago Celebration—The War Spirit.

Vice-President COLFAX participated in the celebration in Chicago of the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and made an address which was received with much favor and applause. In beginning his address he said:

To-day the dream of COLUMBUS is realized. He pushed out the prows of his vessels upon the trackless waters of the ocean, not to discover that new Continent that God revealed to his eyes, but to seek, looking toward the West, the road to India! He failed, for this Continent barred his pathway. But we to-day, after nearly four hundred years have passed away, have realized this dream of the bold Genoese navigator, and in looking toward India we turn our faces toward the West instead of to the East. To-day we realize the fact, greater to us than India, with all its wealth, that the western and the eastern halves of this Continent are indissolubly connected together by bands and ties that shall never be broken—making, indeed, this great land one and indivisible now and forever. Have we ever reflected that on that Pacific sea we are the only nation fronting it which is a civilized and commercial nation both? Go down the shores of both the American Continents, North and South; go down the Asiatic shore that fronts us, and the United States is the only commercial and civilized nation that fronts on that great sea, so appropriately named by MAGELLAN, the Pacific. We hold in our hand the commerce of that vastest ocean of the world, and the commerce of those great nations fronting upon it, enriched by the rude trade of the caravans of every nation that ever enjoyed it or shared in its advantages.

Concluding his speech, Mr. COLFAX said:

I come back to speak to you in conclusion, (for I would remark that to-night I speak not to tickle your fancy or to please your ear, but to speak to you as it has been my wont to speak to my old constituents, words of warning, when I thought I saw danger coming in the future,) to tell you how our manifest destiny is to be fulfilled. *It is not to be fulfilled by war.* It is not to be promoted by war for national aggrandizement, or military, or national renown. It is not to be promoted by any war that can by the resources of statesmanship be avoided. *I know that there is a spirit rife in this land, born of the military achievements of our rebellion. I know that the military thirst for more war is rife*, and that there is an expression of a growing feeling in our Republic which seems to cry out for war, but, if I stand alone, I stand here to resist it to the extent of my feeble influence. I will not attempt to repress or deny the sympathy of my nature, that throbs in my heart for every people on the continents, or the islands of the sea, that struggle for the liberty we enjoy here, and to enjoy what we have enshrined in our American Declaration of Independence. I find my heart warm toward them, and throbbing, that they should make it their counsel and guide, as we have made it here; but I will not step one foot beyond the pale of that international law within which, as a nation, we are justly confined. War for a nation's salvation at home or abroad is a sacred war; it is a holy war; it is a war that you can justly call as holy a war as when Christian Europe poured its armies forth to rescue the tomb of the Saviour from the dominion of the Saracen. To save a nation from destruction; to save this nation, with its bright record of the past, and its gathering hopes of the future, from being blotted from the map of the world, is that cause for which matrons and wives, women and children can properly bow for support before God in prayer. It is a cause for which men's hearts may pour out a bloody sacrifice, if need be, to maintain; but a war simply for territorial aggrandizement; a war for the addition of material wealth; a war which could be avoided by the resources of statesmanship, is a war against which I lift my voice now and forever. I have stood in the hospital and have seen the bloodshed and agony of war. I have seen around me the marks of mourning and the weeds of woe on every side, in that war, which I said to you was a sacred war, and God do so to me and more if for temporary or even permanent popularity, I give my vote for a war less sacred than that war which was waged for the life of our nation, or for the vindication of national rights when no other remedy remains. It is not thus that our destiny is to be fulfilled. We are a growing nation and we shall have coming to us quite as many from all nations of the earth, as rapidly, too, as we or they can hope or desire to be assimilated to our American nationality. Do you long for Canada? I tell you that Canada is coming now over the border as rapidly as she can. I believe in the power of gravitation among nations as I do in natural philosophy—but I do not believe it can be hastened by threatening the civilized nations of the earth, and daring them to war with us for their possessions. No, my friends; to-day, thanks to God, and thanks to the majesty of the American people at the ballot-box, freedom is the guiding principle, and the governing principle, too, of this Republic, and peace is the mission of freedom. I might tell you how rapidly we shall move on to fulfill our high destiny, but it would take me too long to-night. It is, in brief, by illustrating civil and religious liberty to the full, so that there shall be no man throughout the world who can say more truthfully than we do that man can worship God as seemeth right in his sight, with none to molest, or to make him afraid. It is by preaching the principle of toleration and of concord. It is by seeking to soften the asperities of the strife of the past. It is when those who have trespassed against us in the past shall exhibit sincerely their repentance for their wrong-doing, that we shall hold out the hand to them, as God holds out His hand to us when we repent of our trespasses and transgressions against him. It is by practicing that doctrine, born of the French revolution, but properly belonging to us—that principle which they wrote upon their tri-color, and proclaimed in popular assemblages—"Liberty, equality and fraternity." It is to make this land, from ocean to ocean, so much in accordance with Divine will that the poorest, the humblest, the most abject in all our realm, can look up to that flag and say that it shall protect him with its power as though he were the mightiest in the land. It is, in a word, to preach and practice the lesson of development of what is ours already. Oh, what a country has Providence given to us—in this Temperate Zone, this Northern Temperate Zone, which is the governing one of the world, with its two fronts upon the two great oceans of the earth, the one hand stretched out across the sea to Europe, in amity if they will—if not, then with that stern, inflexible, that outspoken American maintenance of our rights, and of our vindication from wrong, that has characterized, since the 4th of March, the administration of ULYSSES S. GRANT. Without subserviency, and without sycophancy, we have told those nations with which we have controversy: "These are our rights; we propose not to make war upon you, but we require you to give us every one of those rights to the last jot and tittle of what we have a right justly to demand, and we will take nothing less from you, but spurn your other proffers to us." It is like the man you meet in business on the streets of Chicago, who does not need to quarrel or to knock down the man with whom he differs, but lets him understand distinctly that between them there must be a plain understanding by which justice shall be done, or if not, in the language of the inaugural of our President, we may choose our time when we shall hereafter follow the precedent which in their hostility they have given us as an example.

Death of Commodore Adams, U. S. N.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 12.

Yesterday, at 6 o'clock P. M., Commodore HENRY A. ADAMS, of the United States Navy, died of paralysis at his residence, No. 1,154 South Broad-street. Some few months ago Commodore ADAMS was attacked with paralysis, and recovered only after serious illness. The attack which yesterday caused his death seized him at 2 o'clock P. M., and in just four hours afterward his demise occurred.

Commodore ADAMS was a native of this city, and entered the navy on March 15, 1814, and gradually rose through successive grades, until, in 1862, he was made Commodore. Nearly twenty-three years of his life were spent in active sea service. His last cruise was made in July, 1861, and altogether he has been fifty-three years in the naval service of the Republic. At the time of his death Commodore ADAMS was on the reserved list, on waiting orders. The news of the lamented gentleman's death was received with much regret by his large circle of friends, who were much surprised and affected at the suddenness of the death of so worthy a gentleman.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Second Annual Convention in Cincinnati—Address of General Logan—Wide Extent of the Order.

The annual address delivered by General JOHN A. LOGAN, at the Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, was as follows:

COMRADES: Within the past few years history has been enriched with two events, so manly in their inception, and so sublime in their results, that they may well be called the leading facts of the age, alike creditable to our nation and mankind.

First—A vast, well-organized army, recruited from a brave and hardy population of twelve million souls, making war against our Government, well supplied with all necessary appliances, and enjoying the aid and sympathy of powerful allies, has been utterly crushed.

Second—The conquerors of this stupendous power have retired to civil life and been absorbed in the great mass that embodies our industrial activities, without suffering, without disorder to the commonwealth, and without producing a plethora of labor.

Our great war, comrades, with its innumerable scenes and incidents, its trials, sufferings and triumphs, has been the theme of frequent and elaborate song and story; but the sublime tranquillity that followed the disbandment of our armies, remains comparatively a field untrodden. Let us but for a moment contemplate the position of affairs in the memorable month of April, 1865. The rebellion was ended—a fugitive traitor President was hiding among the pines of Georgia; the vast hordes that withstood our blows during four years of belligerent action, were scattered to the winds; our armies, embodying more than a million of men inured to conflict that usually excites and stimulates the worst passions of our natures, having no more foes to combat, who could say that they would not repeat the history of olden times, and wage war among themselves, or upon their friends? Under these circumstances the order was given—"Break up these armies;" such soldiers as have homes must return to them, and such as have none must seek them among their countrymen. In classic days, both Republican and Imperial Rome had been shaken to its centre by disbanded soldiers, while in Greece and Spain the mountain fastnesses had been filled with desperadoes from such bodies, whose subsistence was wrung from passing travelers or peaceful haciendas. Even our neighboring Republic of Mexico had furnished examples of the danger to mankind of forcing bodies of soldiers from their avocation to the quiet scenes of ordinary life. But neither Rome, Greece, Spain nor Mexico was ever tried by such an ordeal as ours. Their disbanded armies were, in comparison to ours, almost as nothing. In fact, there is not in human history a case cited, except ours, in which a million of soldiers were, in a day, removed from belligerent to peaceful life. Probably there is no Government on earth, except our own, that would have dared to try the experiment. I am confident there is no other in which such trial would be safe. But all were disbanded. Departments, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, almost within the hour, disappeared like morning mists. We had appeared upon the field at our country's call as promptly as the clansmen of RODERICK DHU burst into view upon their Alpine hills, and as soldiers we passed away almost as readily at the waving of a hand. Was there no ambitious leader, dissatisfied with the distribution of warlike laurels, ready to gather the scattered host, seize the power and archives of the nation, and make himself a king? Were there no fastnesses among our mountains in which brigands might find concealment and carry on a war of depredation on mankind? Perhaps there were such rebellious spirits, but the soldiers themselves, the mass of the disbanded host, were beyond the power of seduction. They loved the Government for which they bled, the flag under which they had marched to victory, and would prefer to die in defence of liberty rather than live in opulence upon its ruins. No outbreak, no revolution, no disaster of any magnitude has followed the segregation of these million warriors. They sought their homes with joyful hearts and tuneful voices. There were no tears of mourning over the cast-off trappings and habiliments of strife. The hand grown cunning in the use of arms applied itself to the ax, the hammer, the loom and spade. Battle shouts had given place to exultations over victory, and these, in turn, were followed by the songs of joy, of love and peace that sanctify that type of heaven called home. Very much of this sublime result is due, doubtless, to the form of government under which we live, much is attributed to the educational influences, among which we were reared, and much, very much, to the organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic." This Order originated in a desire for mutual protection, aid and education. We never feared that the toils and sufferings of our soldiers would be forgotten, or fail to be appreciated, by the mass of our countrymen; but we did fear that high officials might at times be prompted by their selfishness to disregard or neglect us. Politically our object is not to mingle in the strifes of parties, but, by our strength and numbers, to be able to exact from all a recognition of equal right with others. We desire, further, by this organization to commemorate the gallantry and sufferings of our comrades, give aid to bereaved families, cultivate fraternal sympathy among ourselves, find employment for the idle, and generally, by our acts and precepts, to give to the world a practical example of our unselfish, manly coöperation.

Thus far our efforts have proved successful. The report of the Adjutant-General will present fully the history and progress of our Order, and more than sustain our brightest hopes of its future. The burden of many crosses has been lifted from many hearts. Famishing souls and bodies have been fed, manly excellence has been developed and cultivated, while public, social and domestic life among our comrades have been purified and blessed through our humane endeavors. I congratulate you, comrades, that we have now a national Administration which is not unmindful of the soldier. He is filling important places of trust and profit; he is welcome at the Presidential mansion; along the street a crutch or empty sleeve insures respect, and in the public convocation he receives attention and applause.

I congratulate you also that our Order flourishes now as it has never done before, and that peace, tranquillity and industry are comparatively universal among ourselves and throughout our national domain.

Let us foster and cherish this benevolent Order, so useful in the past, so beneficial in the present, and giving such promises for the future. Let us unite in vigorous efforts, and extend and perpetuate its power. While in the flush and strength of manhood we may not fully grasp and realize the fact that man's true interest lies in doing good, but when the golden bowl of life is breaking, when our faces become carved in the storied hieroglyphics by the stylus and pantagraph of age, each act of kindness done, each word of kindness spoken, will, by natural compensating law, return, like the dove of Ararat, to the soil from which it was sent, and bearing with it its branches of unfading green from the "Post beyond the River."

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Adjutant-General N. P. CHIPMAN, in his annual report, gave a brief history of the Order, which was organized in Illinois in the Spring of 1866. Its present extent and condition he stated as follows:

The Department of Illinois, the first organized, was more rapid in its growth and more successful than all others, but languished until General Thomas O. OSBORN was made Grand Commander, who has established headquarters at Chicago, and entered vigorously upon the work of reorganization. He reports over 300 Posts in existence and healthy.

The Department of Iowa, organized Sept. 27, 1866, has developed no change in its interest of our Order during the past year. It reports 144 Posts.

The Department of Wisconsin, September, 1866, has made its reports regularly. Over eighty Posts are here organized, all in good working order.

The Department of Indiana, organized Nov. 22, 1866, has over three hundred Posts, and its condition is about the same as that of the departments heretofore named.

The Department of Kansas, organized Dec. 7, 1866, has failed in making its report, so that I have no means of knowing what the condition of the Order is.

The Department of Pennsylvania, organized Jan. 16, 1867, has made its report with reasonable promptness, and has paid all its dues to the National Encampment. One hundred and seventy-six Posts are reported in most excellent working order, and increasing rapidly. Over fifty Posts have been established during the past year.

The Department of Ohio, organized Jan. 30, 1867, has been prompt in its communication, reports and dues. It has 303 organized Posts, a large number of which have been added to the Department during the present year.

The Department of New-York, organized April 3, 1867. Its reports have been made promptly to headquarters, and its dues paid. Eighty-four Posts were organized at the date of last report, thirty-three of which have been organized during your administration. Much interest is manifested, and the Department is quite flourishing.

The Department of Connecticut, organized April 10, 1867, bears every appearance of thrift. Number of Posts, thirty-one.

The Department of Massachusetts was organized May 7, 1867, has been prompt, and the same can be said of it as of the other departments. Eighty Posts are in existence.

The Department of Missouri, organized May 16, 1867, has 127 Posts in working condition.

The Department of Louisiana, established July 8, 1867, has furnished no late reports, but has paid all its dues.

The Department of Minnesota, organized Aug. 14, 1867, has nineteen organized Posts. Though small in number, they seem to be flourishing, and manifest much interest.

The department of Maryland, organized Jan. 8, 1868, has sixteen Posts in very good condition.

The Department of Maine, organized Jan. 10, 1868, has made its reports regularly. Forty-one Posts are in good order. Almost all of these have been established during the past year.

The Department of California was organized Feb. 20, 1869. Twenty-seven Posts are reported.

The Department of Rhode Island, organized March 24, 1868, has sixteen Posts.

That of Michigan, organized May 6, 1868, has forty-four Posts, most of which were organized during the last year.

The Department of New Hampshire, organized May, 1868, has reported fifteen Posts, all full of interest.

The Department of New-Jersey has eighteen Posts; that of Tennessee, organized Aug. 18, 1868, has seventeen Posts. The Department of West Virginia, organized Sept. 12, 1868, has twelve; Vermont, organized Oct. 23, 1868, has fifteen Posts reported; the Department of the Potomac, organized Feb. 11, 1869, has ten Posts.

These are now the permanent organizations. Many not reported above have provisional organizations, among which are:

The Department of Kentucky, established January, 1867, having thirteen Posts; of Delaware, February, 1867, four Posts; of Arkansas, April 18, 1867; of New-Mexico, established Feb. 12, 1867, one Post; of Virginia, Feb. 12, 1868, five Posts; of Florida, Feb. 14, 1868, one Post; of Montana, Feb. 22, 1868, three Posts. The Territories of Montana, Idaho and Utah are embraced in this Department. The Department of Alabama, April 9, 1868, four Posts; of Georgia, July 6, 1869, seven Posts; of Nebraska, July 10, 1868, seven Posts; of North Carolina, July 11, 1868, eight Posts; of South Carolina, Aug. 28, 1868, three Posts; of Colorado, Oct. 20, 1868, six Posts.

The aggregate number of the Departments is thirty-seven, and the number of Posts is 2,050.

The force of membership has increased largely, and the *personnel* is much better now than at any former period. Harmony in the ritual, internal government of the organization has been thoroughly effected. Formerly the organization was considered by many as ephemeral, and the impression prevailed that it was established mainly as a political engine in the country. But generally those who desired that it should remain so have given up that idea, while a large portion of the intelligent membership perceive the necessity of eschewing politics altogether, and believe that the perpetuity of our Order can only be secured by that means. At first there was but little inquiry made into the private character of the applicants, the desire seeming to be to obtain numbers rather than good material. But this has given place to a higher standard of excellence, and the character of applicants is inquired into more rigidly.

The Demolition of the Home of Barbara Fritchie.

From the Frederick (Md.) Examiner.

The last remnant of the old house where BARBARA FRITCHIE lived and toiled has been removed, and laborers are now employed in digging some ten feet below the original foundation, as if to root out the spot of earth upon which it stood. A few days more and the tourist, the patriot and the poet will have pointed to them the muddy waters of Carroll Creek as where once stood the weird old home of the faithful defender of her country's flag.

It seems to have been the determination of our city authorities to erase from the memory of man that the "Fritchie woman" ever lived, and guided by this desire the first step was to destroy the house in which she had lived, and where to Stonewall JACKSON

> "Shoot if you must, this old gray head,
> But spare your country's flag, she said,"

and to the accomplishment of this object they turned all the genius and ability with which nature has so liberally gifted them. They first passed an ordinance to widen and *straighten* Carroll Creek. They then decided that the Fritchie house was in the line of the proposed improvement, and then agreed to "wipe the damned thing out."

> "Barbara Fritchie's work is o'er,
> The rebel rides his raids no more."

Yet the spirit was predominant, and to gratify the hatred of the house, rendered immortal by the pen of the poet, they have, in *straightening* the creek, absolutely made three sharp angles to strike the point at which they aimed. Sagacious men! know they not that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church?" The name of BARBARA FRITCHIE long shall live after that of those "dressed in a little brief authority" shall have passed away forever. The tuneful nine have it in care, and poetry and song shall waft it down to future ages, and men shall say that WHITTIER wrote when BARBARA lived.

Now that the long, loved, picturesque little house has gone forever, an air of romance and of mystery is thrown around it and its history, which could never have been so long as it stood a material object to the view, and as over the old site the sluggish waters of the creek flow toward the sea, they will yet whisper the name of BARBARA to a free and loyal people. Photographs have been taken of it, and pencils of artists will present it as pictured to the eye of genius, and their pencils will yet adorn the palace and the cottage, wherever breathes that patriotic love of country of which BARBARA FRITCHIE is the embodiment and her house the standpoint.

On the desk before me I have two photographs, one of the good old woman, the other of the strange old-fashioned house; that of the house is now doubly dear to me, and in a few years will be priceless; the firm yet gentle features of the old lady look on me kindly as I write, and seem to smile as I make the proposition that a monument on which shall be recorded her patriotism and heroism shall be erected in this city to her memory. On the pedestal might be inscribed:

> "Up rose Barbara Fritchie then,
> Bowed with her fourscore years and ten,
> Bravest of all in Frederick-town;
> She took up the flag the men hauled down.
> In her attic window the staff she set,
> To show that one heart was loyal yet."

Thus did the Romans of their matrons. Let some one more able than I take up this subject, and the necessary money can be raised, if not here, in those parts of the country where honor and patriotism are still held in reverence, and the love for the old flag still burns warm and true.

The Knights of St. Crispin.

The Massachusetts Knights of St. Crispin, at their semi-annual meeting in Boston on Thursday, adopted resolutions which denounce the action of the Legislature in refusing them an act of incorporation, and include the following:

Resolved, That the principle, on which this organization is based are simply protective and in no way aggressive; that we recognize in the broadest sense the principles of competition, by which alone monopolies can be repressed; that the same law which associates capital for the successful prosecution of any enterprise, and yet refuses to invest and establish by its side a competition in the same line of business, holds good with the laborer, and does not require him to impart his skill, which is his capital, to be used in injurious competition against him.

Resolved, That we do not oppose the introduction of machinery that lightens human toil or cheapens productions, as we believe that just in proportion as the comforts or luxuries of life are cheapened, they are brought more readily within the reach of the laboring classes, and we therefore repel the oft-repeated charges of hostility to labor-saving machinery as the offering of hostility and ignorance on the part of those who make them, and not justified by anything done by the Order as a whole, or within the scope of its principles or purposes.

There were 160 delegates present, representing 102 Lodges.

A Wife Exchanged for a Horse.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser*, writing from Pontiac, Mich., tells the following:

"An amusing and actual case came before a lawyer of this city a few days ago. A man residing in this county (whose name is not mentioned) became enamored of another man's wife, and supposing that if he could obtain her husband's consent, for a valuable consideration, he could take her to himself without violating the law (she being willing) produced a forged title from the woman's father to the effect that he had heard serious charges against his son-in-law and was coming to take his daughter away. The husband, supposing that he must lose his wife, was induced to accept a horse in exchange for her, supposing that he would thus be released from the bonds of matrimony without the expense and trouble of applying to the Courts. A few days since, the husband hearing that his wife intended to return to her first love, and not feeling disposed to receive her, consulted a lawyer as to whether she could return and oblige him to live with her, and was much surprised to learn that the bargain and sale he had made were void. He now wishes to obtain a divorce, and congratulates himself on having the best of the bargain, for he says he has a horse that is worth more than the woman ever was."

Strawberries and Peaches.

From the Baltimore Sun, May 14.

An abstract of the official annual estimates of the agents along the line of the Delaware Railroad, giving the probable demand on the Company for transportation of fruit during the coming season, furnishes some interesting statistics concerning this great and growing source of revenue. The total of the tables furnishes the following statistics: Peach trees, four years old and over, 1,099,590, yielding 1,569,180 baskets of peaches. Strawberries, acres cultivated, 446½, yielding 1,018,750 quarts. Blackberries, acres, 58½, yielding 74,500 quarts. Raspberries, acres, 35, yielding 21,000 quarts, or a total of 540 acres planted with berries, yielding 1,114,250 quarts. The peach trees three years old and under are 885,240 in number, and with the 1,099,590 trees four years old and over, make a total of 1,984,830 peach trees along the line of the Delaware Railroad.

These estimates have been made with great care by persons interested in knowing the exact truth, and are trustworthy for the present, but of course are liable to great changes for the worse in case of very unfavorable weather. The peach crop is now considered safe, as the fruit is firmly set and the trees are in fine, healthy condition. The present estimate has been made since the late storms, and it will be seen is but little over one-half the 3,000,000 baskets that might have been expected had these storms not occurred. It is probably a better paying crop for the growers than one of twice its size would have been. The estimates for the berry crop are likely to prove correct, as the present delightful weather will bring on the crop with great rapidity, and strawberries will soon be abundant in our markets.

The above estimates, it must be remembered, are only for the central part of the peninsula along the line of the Delaware Railroad, and do not include sections which ship their fruit by water, nor along the line of the branch railroads, from none of which, as yet, complete estimates have been received. These are for the largest and most important fruit-growing section, but do not give an adequate idea of the probable yield of the whole peninsula. The reader will bear in mind that the above estimate does not include the large crop of wild berries, which yield a liberal revenue to the poorest class of population.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance—A Sharp Letter From Its President.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, in Boston, on Wednesday, a letter was read from Mr. SPOONER, declining to resign his office as President on the call of a majority of the Executive Committee, on the ground that he was elected by the Alliance, and had as much right to require the resignation of the committee as they had to request his. After a long discussion by the Alliance, the matter was indefinitely postponed. In his letter, Mr. SPOONER says he has not been officially informed of the charges against him, but he has learned that he was asked to resign because he holds and expresses opinions in favor of the exemption of cider, and light beers, including lager, from the prohibition of the Liquor law. After adding that he has been careful to state that these were not his own private opinions, and that they were in opposition to those of the Alliance, he continues:

The question squarely stated, is simply this—is an officer in the Alliance to be tolerated in holding and expressing an opinion in opposition to the opinion of the majority? In your vote asking me to resign you have distinctly declared that he is not; that minorities are pestilent and must not exist. This of course puts an end to all deliberation, for that implies a comparison of different views. It is the old Polish Diet over again, where everything must be determined by unanimous votes, and if one persistently dissents, his head must pay the forfeit. If the Alliance itself shall by any fair expression of its members, take a position so intolerant and despotic, so subversive of all our ideas of free speech and free discussion, it will not be necessary to request me to resign. You know, gentlemen, that I accepted this position in opposition to my own will, and in compliance with the extreme and persistent importunity of a committee of your body, and of many other gentlemen. But I will not by any act or omission of mine permit the Alliance, with which I have so long been connected, and in which I have loved to labor, to be put in the intolerant and proscriptive attitude in which its Executive Committee would place it. The whole career of the Alliance has been an honorable and influential one, and until this act it has been carried on upon the principle of the freest discussion, and of entire toleration of every friend of the cause who desired to act with us. From this rule I shall not depart. I have ever labored to promote entire harmony among all friends, and all associations, and all orders of temperance, and to secure their sincere and cordial and hearty coöperation. And now, if the poisoned serpent of intolerance is to come in to sow dissensions to divide and distract our councils, the sad end is clearly to be seen. I believe in discussion. I believe in majorities, and to its final decisions I gladly submit, but I do not believe in the suppression of minorities.

W. B. SPOONER.

The Aurora by Daylight—Its Effect on the Telegraph.

From the Washington Republican, May 14.

About 12 o'clock yesterday, auroral currents became quite observable upon the telegraph wires, and rapidly increased in force until they interfered materially with the working of the lines, and at times entirely stopped the transmission of dispatches. The effect of these currents was felt upon the wires of the Western Union Company all over the country—especially between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and between this city and Lynchburgh, Va., both of these lines being worked with considerable facility upon the auroral currents alone, the galvanic batteries having been detached.

Some of the wires between Washington and New-York were also worked in the same way, and Mr. MAREAN, the chief operator of the day force, succeeded in an interesting experiment, viz., the substitution of a return wire for the ordinary ground circuit, upon which the same phenomena were observable as when the ends of the wire were connected with the earth. The interruptions continued until between 6 and 7 o'clock, when they entirely ceased, and during the night the wires worked as finely as ever.

There are several questions which will suggest themselves to the *savans* in regard to these demonstrations, among others whether the mountains over which the two lines most affected pass had any influence in inducing an excessive auroral current to pass. The Philadelphia and Pittsburg line was the first to discover that the auroral current could be used in transmitting messages, and has upon all occasions of its presence had more than an average of these favors.

Thomas Jefferson on Appointments to Office.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* publishes the following letter from THOMAS JEFFERSON, the original of which is in the possession of a gentleman in that city:

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1801.

To ——

I have duly received your favor of the 4th, and have to thank you for the sentiments and information it contains. No more welcome service can be rendered me than by information as to characters. My own knowledge of them, thro. the extent of the Union, is very circumscribed. The consequence is that appointments which are not the best will sometimes be made, when my wish is purely to make the best. I suffer no personal views to effect my choice; but relying on the information of others, though with very laudable intentions, sometimes form an estimate of a particular character, different from that of others, must sometimes fail in affecting the best choice. I always wish to have information from different quarters and from a view of the whole, to form the best judgment I can.

I have therefore great reason to thank those who will contribute their information, and to repeat my sincere thanks for yours, assuring you at the same time of my high consideration and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Ball's Statue of Washington.

The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, from the model of THOMAS BALL, is nearly completed at the Ames Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass. The figures of horse and man are colossal, and when uplifted on the pedestal, the statue of the whole will be thirty-two feet. On the base of Quincy granite will stand as noble a "counterfeit presentment" of a horse as America now possesses. The bronze work has been done with great skill. The figure of the horse weighs three and one-half tons. WASHINGTON is represented in regulation uniform, with a sword unsheathed and laid carelessly across his saddle. The body weighs 1,018 pounds, and measures nearly eight feet around the waist. The Ames Company have had the model since the Fall of 1867, and twelve or fifteen men have been engaged upon it most of the time since then. The whole cost of the statue, pedestal not included, will be $30,000. It is to be placed in the Public Garden, in Boston, early in June.

Letter from General W. B. Stokes.

The following letter from General STOKES is published in the McMinnville (Tenn.) *Enterprise:*

ALEXANDRIA, May 3, 1869.

Dr. Wm. Baker:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ultimo is received and contents duly considered. You seem to think that the Knoxville *Whig* is trying to lug into the gubernatorial contest the question of foreigners, or what some are pleased to term it, carpet-baggers, for office. You then propound the following interrogatory: "Are you in favor of a fair division of the offices in the gift of the people, all things being equal, with men who emigrate from other States to this with the view of becoming citizens of the State, and identifying themselves with its interests?" I answer in the affirmative without the least hesitation. I am not, and never was, in favor of proscribing a man because he happened to be born in some other State or latitude, or because he had been educated and resided in some other State. I must confess my surprise at the question being even mooted, as all my actions and words for the last five years go to prove any such charge utterly false, and without the slightest foundation of truth.

I will add further, that when I am in favor of a fair division, I am not willing to give them all the offices, and thereby ignore all true native Tennesseeans. I take the ground that a true, loyal Tennesseean, who stood by the Federal Government during our late struggle, is entitled to as much credit and equal respect as the man who lived north of the Ohio River. We should not allow any such little, low feelings to mar or distract our social or political relations. I should feel myself unfit to be associated with or to hold an office if I entertained such feelings.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,
W. B. STOKES.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN CALIFORNIA.—In the Fourth District Court to-day, in the case of PIERRE FRONTIER *vs.* MARY ROBINSON, the counsel for the defendant introduced on the stand a colored man to testify as a witness. Counsel for the plaintiff objected to the admissibility of the testimony on the ground that the man is a negro. The Court overruled the objection, and the witness was examined. A few months since Judge PROVINES, in a case before him, held differently, and excluded the testimony. The rule is now probably settled that all persons, of whatever race or color, and otherwise competent, are entitled to testify in the Courts of justice of this State—*San Francisco Bulletin, April 28.*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, closed the Reichsrath on Friday with a speech in which he expressed himself as delighted with the present condition and prospects of the Empire, and hopefully of the continuance of peace.

Election disturbances continue in Paris. The Prefect of the Police has prohibited street-gatherings in the vicinity of the electoral meetings.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has taken formal leave of Queen VICTORIA by letter, and of Lord CLARENDON in person, and will soon be coming home.

It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the French Government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto, and simultaneously reduce the army.

The Spanish Cortes have rejected the proposition to make Spain a Federal Republic by a vote of 64 to 182. And the plan of creating a Triennial Directory, to be appointed by the Cortes, is under discussion.

GENERAL.

The President issued his proclamation yesterday, appointing the 6th of July as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Richmond Convention in December, 1867, to the voters of Virginia, registered at the date of such submission, for ratification or rejection; and submits to a separate vote the disqualification and test oath clause. The voter is to vote a ballot designated, for the Constitution or against the Constitution, and is allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the excepted provisions.

A large fire occurred in the village of Eddyville, Ulster County, N. Y., yesterday morning, during a heavy thunder-storm, occasioned by lightning. A building belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was struck and fired, and, before the flames could be extinguished, five barns, two stores and a storehouse, the building and ways of a ship-yard, and a boat, were all destroyed.

GEORGE A. BICKFORD, of the American ship *Ellen Southern*, was drowned at Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday last.

It is said that of the 166 registered distilleries in Indiana, only thirteen are in operation. The production of these thirteen distilleries is about 300,000 gallons monthly; but there is a strong probability that some of these, also, will be compelled to suspend operations before long.

In Howard County, Mo., a negro boy recently shot and killed the little daughter of his employer, a wealthy farmer named REYNOLDS, and when interrogated said the pistol went off accidentally. During the excitement occasioned by the event he ran away, and hid in the woods. But he was soon captured, and locked up in a school-house. A day or two after a party of disguised men took him from his prison, and hanged him up until he was dead; and they also took the mother of the boy, and gave her a hundred and fifty lashes for expressing sympathy for the little fellow, declaring that he was innocent of any intention to murder the child.

The New-England Labor Reform Convention meets in Boston on the 25th and 26th, during "Anniversary week." Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, A. BRONSON ALCOTT, THOMAS J. DURANT and WENDELL PHILLIPS are among those expected to speak.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association will hold their annual meeting at West Chester, Penn., on the first day of June next. The annual oration will be delivered by Colonel R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, of Pittsburg, late Colonel of the First Reserves. In the evening there will be the customary banquet. Ex-Governor ANDREW CURTIN is President of the Association, and will probably be present, as he does not intend to sail for Russia until after the meeting.

The safe of the East Douglas Ax Company, whose manufactory is at East Douglas, Mass., was opened by burglars on Friday evening, and robbed of from $15,000 to $20,000. The safe was literally torn to pieces. Several parties, it is known, were in the job, but as yet none has been captured.

The jewelry establishment of R. HILLS, on Main-street, Canandaigua, N. Y., adjoining the Webster House, was entered and robbed of diamonds, watches and other jewelry, to the value of about $5,000, early yesterday morning. The robbers first went to the house of the jeweler's foreman, and while he was asleep rifled his pockets of the keys of the place. Just before the robbery was committed the policemen of the town were withdrawn, it being the custom in Canandaigua to call these guardians of the public peace off duty at about daylight.

The Boston School Committee are petitioned by a large number of prominent citizens to establish two Industrial Schools, one for boys and one for girls, in some central situation, and at an early date, where such pupils as commend themselves by their diligence, and are also desirous of learning a trade, may be received and instructed. The petitioners say that they believe "that much of the crime and misery that prevail in our community is caused by want of knowledge and skill in manual labor." It is thought that the plan proposed will be promptly carried out.

The new whipping post and pillory, recently erected in the jail-yard at New-Castle, Del., to take the place of the ancient and dilapidated one, was inaugurated yesterday by the pillorying of three men convicted of petty offences, and the flogging of ten convicted of like misdemeanors. A crowd of gaping men, women and children witnessed the disgusting spectacle. The heaviest whipping was received by a colored man, whose offence was assaulting a white girl. He got thirty lashes on the bare back. Two other colored men, for petty larceny, received twenty lashes each. One dispatch says: "The new structure is quite worthy of the taste and enlightenment of a community that preserves this relic of barbarism in an age called enlightened."

The Committee appointed by the Harvard University Boat Club to raise the funds requisite for sending out the Harvard crew for the proposed international races, have authorized Mr. WILLIAM BLAIKIE, No. 27 Court-street, Boston, to take charge of and disburse all moneys raised for the above object.

The Navy Department has advertised the following iron-clads for sale: The *Cohoes*, *Koka*, *Nausett*, *Suncook*, *Warsaw*, *Yazoo* and *Casco*, which are now at the Philadelphia Yard; the *Chimo*, at the Washington Yard; the *Muscoota*, at the Portsmouth Yard; the *Huron* and *Pequot*, at the Brooklyn Yard, and the *Winnepec* at the Norfolk Yard. These all did good service in the war, and are now to be sold not on account of any defects in them, but because of the adoption by the Department of the policy of reduction.

The Onondaga Sportsmen's Club have received birds from the West for the State shoot, and have therefore decided on Monday evening, May 31, as the time for assembling of the Sportsmen's State Convention in Syracuse. The bird shooting will take place on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June. The scheme of prizes is not yet quite settled, but will be announced in two or three days. The birds had a rough journey; they were to have been brought through without change of car, but were transshipped at Cleveland, and so roughly handled that of 3,756 shipped, 1,143 were lost. But beside these the Club have several hundred in hand, and will add more before the day of convention.

The Irish Republicans of Washington have published resolutions recommending the appointment of colored men to office, and announcing their intention to vote for colored men at the approaching charter election.

After three days' balloting at Montreal, the Episcopal Synod and House of Bishops have unanimously elected Rev. ASHLEY OXENDEN, of Kent, England, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars' worth of Kansas Pacific Railroad lands were sold by the National Land Company at St. Louis in the month of April. These lands were sold to actual settlers, mostly in tracts of 40 to 160 acres, averaging about $3 per acre.

The corn, wheat and other crops are reported very promising in all parts of Kansas.

Captain E. MCBARON TIMONY, late of the United States Army, who, last Fall, at the American Hotel, in Atlanta, Ga., shot and killed, it is alleged, in self-defence, RICHARDSON, a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, was found "not guilty" of the charges of murder, yesterday, and released from custody.

Considerable interest was excited in Richmond yesterday by a statement that the United States Grand Jury has found indictments against several office-holders, for perjury in taking the iron-clad oath after having aided the rebellion.

The fiftieth anniversary of the connection of Mr. WILLIAM WOODWARD as Superintendent of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church Sunday School, of Baltimore, was celebrated recently, with fitting ceremonies.

A new banking and currency scheme is before the Canadian Commons. If adopted, it will make a radical change in the banking of the Dominion. The general features are copied from the national banking system of this country.

The Universal Peace Union concluded its sittings yesterday at Dodworth Hall. Resolutions were adopted, and speeches were made by several ladies and gentlemen who sympathize with the movement.

The Board of Police met yesterday, but did not succeed in effecting an organization.

The Sanitary Superintendent recorded 516 deaths, 169 marriages and 176 births in this City during the past week.

JAMES S. DEXTER, *alias* Thomas O'Connor, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling obscene books, at No. 60 Warren-street. He was taken before Justice DODGE, who held him for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

The Pacific Railroad — Exaggerated Views.

The joy and enthusiasm of the country over the completion of the Pacific Railroad are natural, and, to a certain extent, reasonable. It is certainly one of the grandest material achievements ever performed by one people. To build one continuous line of railways over the pathless plains of the centre of the continent, ascending the gradual slope of the mountains till a height of over 8,000 feet is reached, then to penetrate the burning salt deserts, where for hundreds of miles scarcely wood or water can be found, and again to climb the steep ridges of the Pacific Mountains until an altitude of over 6,000 feet is attained, from which must be a still steeper descent, to accomplish all this—a labor extending over nearly two thousand miles—in three years, instead of ten years, (as was expected,) is certainly one of those grand evidences of energy and perseverance of which any nation may be proud. Amid the universal disgust which the interior "rings" of the Pacific roads with their loans and hundred per cent. profits have inspired the community, we have almost forgotten the prodigious obstacles overcome and the enormous work accomplished by these private associations.

We doubt if a grander material achievement has been performed in modern times. To build these roads, it must be remembered that armies of men have been employed—the laborers of the Central Pacific alone having numbered at one time 10,000 or more. For these great bodies of men long provision trains and even water trains of cars were used, as for hundreds of miles hardly a spring of sweet water could be found; and even the artesian borings gave no water that could be used. Often the water for steam was too alkaline, and soon incrusted the boilers and impeded all operations. For construction, every tie and bridge-plank and every piece of fire-wood must be brought in trains, sometimes from points hundreds or thousands of miles away. On the Pacific side, mountains had to be ascended of a fearful grade, rocks bored through, cliffs tunneled, and a height gained of over a mile above the level of the sea, through canyons of fearful depth and across chasms of dangerous width and abruptness. Moreover, on these stormy summits snow is the great enemy, and preparations must be made to guard against the dreaded avalanche and the drifts, which are sometimes more than fifty feet deep.

On the Atlantic side the grading has, indeed, been easier, but snow here has been a great obstacle, and the distances accomplished have been enormous, while many ravines have been bridged, and high mountain passes crossed.

Three years ago few experienced observers would have ventured to predict that the Pacific Road could be completed in less than five or seven years. And yet, within three years, all those monstrous obstacles have been overcome, and one link of easy and quick communication united the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. So great a work accomplished, perhaps a new link riveted in the world's commerce, apparently affects the popular mind with a profound impression. Politically, all see it to be of transcendent importance in uniting the most distant provinces to the Central Government, and making the Pacific and Atlantic slopes one in all contingencies of the future.

The enormous distance and separate traditions and different climatic conditions which were making the Pacific community a distinct one, are now practically annihilated, at least for the far-coming centuries.

A war with England, for instance, would inspire us with no anxiety for the safety of our great Pacific port, and we shall now command the one coast as we do the other. The whole interior of the continent, too, becomes by this wonderful work accessible to our labor and capital. The mining interests of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras receive immediately a vast increase of value. This road will supply teas, food and clothing to all the vast region reaching from Salt Lake to Sacramento; and machinery, clothing and luxuries to the many mining districts, and scattered pastoral or agricultural valleys between Omaha and the Desert.

But the expectations in regard to it reach much beyond these results. The enthusiasm in respect to the Pacific Railroad has undoubtedly entered into the excitement in real estate on this island. Many expect lines of marble palaces in our streets, built up by the profits of this new trade with the Orient, and that New-York is to become a kind of Venice in connecting the products of the Indies with Europe. Chicago has caught the enthusiasm, and is awaiting a new prosperity as the centre of the carrying trade in teas, silks, rice and all the most profitable products of China and Japan, on their way to New-York and London. "The way to the Indies" is said to be already posted up as an inscription somewhere on the Pacific road. We regret to say that cool reason characterizes these expectations as mere dreams of hope. The cool and shrewd business men, engaged in Oriental trade, doubt if it will ever pay to forward teas from San Francisco overland to New-York, except, possibly, a single first cargo of some exceptional article.

The freights will be too high. Already it costs as much to send teas by rail from New-York to Chicago, as by water from Hong Kong to New-York. Moreover, the time now from China to England by canal and steamer, on the old route, is somewhat less than by rail and steamer on the new American one. Japan alone is brought nearer to Europe. The Pacific roads, with 3,600 miles of travel, can never deliver with profit any California or Oriental freights on this coast, except such as are very light and costly, such as silks or light manufactures. And even with these they must compete with the water freights of the Pacific Mail, which will only be a fortnight longer in time. Land transportation can seldom compete successfully with water.

Undoubtedly, Oriental travel will take this route, at least for half its journey; but Oriental trade with this coast and Europe will be more likely to take the Isthmus or the old routes. The Pacific Road will feed and clothe the interior of the Continent; it will pour an increasing stream of pleasure seekers, business travelers and emigrants from one coast to the other; it will build up Colorado, Montana and Nevada, and supply California with cheap labor; but as a link between the far Orient and the Atlantic Coast or Europe, we are persuaded its importance has been much exaggerated.

The University Boat-Race.

A very marked additional interest is lent to the coming University race on the Thames by the answer of Cambridge to the challenge of Harvard. In terms, this answer is a conditional acceptance, the condition being the result of the approaching annual eight-oar race of the Cambridge Club, which will decide, in Mr. GOLDIE's words, "whether Cambridge can get a four-oar crew to row against Harvard." That Harvard will allow the challenge to remain open until then, and that Cambridge will ultimately accept it, may both be assumed as probable; but it is the *reason* assigned by Cambridge for its request for delay that is noteworthy. This reason is that "in the general opinion of the Cambridge Club it is impossible, owing to the loss of many of the crew which represented our University against Oxford last March, to accept your challenge definitely before," &c. The fact here mentioned may, in counterbalancing Harvard's disadvantage in having but two of her last year's crew in this year's boat, give her a very good prospect for the contest with Cambridge.

With regard, also, to the chances of Harvard against Oxford, an Oxonian writes very encouragingly in another column. He speaks of rowing as it was twenty years ago, and in both Universities it has made great strides since then; but if his argument be correct that all will probably turn upon *style*, we may look upon the coming contest with more confidence. Harvard crews have met American professional oarsmen for ten years, and have only been vanquished by the very best of them; and even the visitors found little to criticise in the superb *style* of their younger opponents.

It is yet in doubt, however, whether the training at Harvard is in general as complete as the system in vogue at Oxford, designed to give endurance, or *bottom*, as well as muscular development. As two out of the four of the present crew began regular training but a short time since, and only recently began to row with the other two, they cannot be said to start on equal terms with the "University four" of Oxford, who have rowed together in many previous races, and may be presumed to have kept themselves constantly in rowing trim and practice. The Harvard fonr will pull together for the first time in an actual contest in the international match itself—unless a match be made for the Fourth of July. Harvard also risks getting a boat as well suited to the crew and the course as Oxford's. And, in general, as we have already said, there is an *à priori* disadvantage in the fact that no matter how old or strong the Harvard crew, there is a similar class four or five times as numerous, of presumably equal strength and age, in Oxford or Cambridge.

On the other hand, the statistics and opinions of our correspondent "B.," to which, also, "R. L." refers, are full of hope and cheer. Of LORING and SIMMONS it is justly said that Harvard has probably never had two better men to represent her; of the two new men, RICE and BASS, "B." gives the most encouraging account. They have been thoroughly tested in class races, and in strength, at least, are all and more than is required. That, contrary to precedent, the combined age of this crew is greater than the age of either of the English crews, is another encouraging point, while we entirely appreciate "R. L.'s" statement regarding the difference of steering a four-oar and an eight-oar.

And, in a word, we shall frankly own that the design of our previous remarks was to concentrate attention on what obstacles the Harvard men were contending with, with a view to demonstrate what a victory under such circumstances would be, rather than to cloud their prospects. If the new crew rows in the style of that of 1868 or 1867, and the contest narrows down, as "R. L." says it probably will, to relative "style," we may confidently risk our reputation on Harvard.

Fashion and Philanthropy.

Miss BURDETT COUTTS, in addition to the large benefactions which she has bestowed at various times in aid of the building of churches, the support of schools, the erection of model houses for the working classes, and other objects of a kindred nature in London, has just consummated her last work of munificent and wisely-directed philanthropy. She happens to possess extensive property in the most crowded, poverty-stricken and squalid districts of East London. The vast majority of the residents earn, at the best of times, enough only to keep body and soul together in privation and discomfort; in times of distress and prostration of trade, they either starve or have to seek relief from the poor rates, paid in the main by a class of householders but little better off than themselves. Many of the evils they labor under are not to be alleviated by charity or social organizations —their roots lie deeper. But one thing Miss COUTTS has done which may serve as an example to philanthropists in all large cities as well as in London. She has constructed a spacious, commodious and architecturally beautiful market, or produce exchange, in which meats, bread, vegetables, groceries, &c., can be bought direct from the butcher, the baker or the farmer, thus relieving the poor from the oppressive tax laid upon them by the "middlemen," the dealers at second and third hand, who make extortionate profits by means of short measure and false weight in return for the questionable advantage of "credit" which they offer. The enthusiasm shown at the opening of the market proved the local appreciation of the benefit.

We do not wish now to dwell upon the merits of Miss COUTTS' undertaking, or to consider how far a similar undertaking would be desirable or practicable in this City. But there are one or two points connected with the opening ceremony, reported at length in the English papers, which seem well worthy of our attention. And foremost among them is the fact that though the occasion was only the opening of a purely philanthropic institution, situated in a quarter of London which it is far from pleasant for any one accustomed to luxury, or even to comfort, to visit even, yet the list of those present reads more like that of a Court reception, or a great aristocratic gathering. There were three members of the Royal family there—Field Marshal the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Prince and Princess TECK; the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; half-a-dozen great nobles, including the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Marquis of SALISBURY, and the late Viceroy of India; Generals, Admirals, M. P.'s, city magnates, and a distinguished crowd of notables of all kinds. The most famous regimental band in England—that of the Coldstream Guards—played its best for both peers and people, and the whole affair passed off with as much *éclat* as a fashionable *fête*.

We could not help thinking as we read the account of all this, that there is a certain class in New-York, ready enough to follow the lead of European aristocracies in many things, which might ponder with advantage over the example of these English nobles and celebrities who spent the afternoon in the most wretched part of London, and amidst the most miserable classes of the population, in order to stimulate by their presence the great movement which is now going on for the social elevation of the masses, for the improvement of their sanitary condition, and for raising them, or rather for giving them the opportunities of raising themselves, morally, mentally and materially. It is true, we have no class with the titles or the defined social superiority of the party of which we have spoken, or with their great hereditary wealth and consequent leisure. But we have a class who can set the fashion in dress, in equipages and in social customs readily enough. There does not exist here either the same amount of wide-spread misery and degradation that there does in London, and no such artificial means for its relief are needed. But there is a great deal that can be done for a very large class in New-York by a limited class which possesses wealth, leisure and social influence, and it is to the latter that we commend the example of the brilliant staff which attended Miss COUTTS in her last campaign against London wretchedness.

Commissioner Woods' Plan of Improving the Public Schools.

After reading the speech of Commissioner WOODS as temporary Chairman at the organization of the new Board of Education on Wednesday, we are glad to know that he was not elected permanent President. If Mr. WOODS expressed in his speech, as published by us on the 13th inst., the opinions of the new members, or a majority of them, then we have a dangerous Commission in charge of a very important interest of this City. The speech of Mr. LARREMORE as President of the Board gives reason to hope that the views of Mr. WOODS are not supported by the Board. The published reports of Mr. LARREMORE'S speech led some to suppose that he had advocated the adoption of the new School act, but we are assured that he has at no time favored it, and strongly opposed its adoption, making visits to Albany for that purpose.

Mr. WOODS advocated what he called "simplifying the system of education in order to reduce its expenses;" but in order to do this he proposes really to destroy the system. His plan is not to reduce the number of teachers,—not to reduce the number of useless attaches of the Board and the schools, who are the real cause of the increased expense, but to reduce the number of studies, and furnish the scholars in our public schools only the simplest rudiments of an education. He advocated the discontinuance of the higher branches of education to save expense, but in retrenching he would not reduce the number or salaries of teachers. A more senseless plan could hardly have been advanced. Mr. WOODS declared that the children of this City do not require, and the tax-payers of this City ought not to be asked to furnish, more than "a knowledge of the English language sufficient to read and write it fluently, and a familiarity with the first four simple rules of arithmetic." The majority of tax-payers in this City are educated persons, and they certainly will not consent to pay taxes to support a school system such as Mr. WOODS advocates. They ought not to be asked to do so.

Mr. WOODS has another dangerous theory. He thinks that private schools ought to be encouraged; and he advances as an argument in favor of the reduction of the usefulness of our public schools, that "the rich would take their sons and daughters from public institutions and place them in private schools, which would then spring up in abundance in our midst." On the policy and propriety of encouraging private schools there has always been and always will be differences of opinion; but there can be none as to the dangerous tendency of the separation of the two classes of rich and poor in our educational institutions. It is calculated not only to damage the character of the institutions themselves, but it would tend to increase the social antagonism which already exists between the rich and poor in this country,—an antagonism which has led to much class legislation, and which, it is plain to see, is rapidly assuming a political aspect which threatens to agitate this country to its centre. Mr. WOODS' theories are dangerous in a Democratic city like New-York, and ought to be frowned down.

The City Hall Plaza.

The work of opening and paving the City Hall Park ought to be begun at once and completed in the shortest possible space of time consistent with good and durable workmanship. It is especially important that the very best pavement should be put down in this locality, for no pavement in the City will be more extensively used or by heavier teams than the plaza. It will become the great outlet to most of the crowded thoroughfares of the eastern half of the lower part of the City, and unless made of the hardest material laid on the firmest of foundations, the plaza will need to be soon repaved again.

There is some danger that this public plaza will be appropriated by private persons and corporations to their own uses, and the purpose of the improvement lost. The east side street car companies are said to be already preparing to make a depot of the plaza, and the proprietors of the street booths which now obstruct and disgrace the sidewalk around the park propose to turn it to their own uses. The booths are an unmitigated nuisance, and the car lines a necessary evil that sadly needs regulation; and we hope they will not be permitted to obstruct that which in its improved state will be a great relief to the crowded thoroughfares of the City.

Universal Peace.

The Universal Peace Society maintains this year its old-time preëminence among reform societies as the one *par excellence* of *resolutions*. "Resolution is the key to success;" and what, therefore, the success of the Society in question is, may be computed from the fact that during its very first day's session it entertained no less than *twenty-three* resolutions, besides a great many *whereases*. There were resolutions by Mr. LOVE, and resolutions by Mr. STEBBINS, and resolutions by Mr. JOSLYN, and resolutions by Mrs. MERTON, (author of the *Celestial Kite*,) and resolutions by Mr. WOLFE, and resolutions by Mr. CROOK. The Society was presided over by Mr. LOVE, of the City of Brotherly Love, and its Secretary was Miss CROUCH; and the former announced as the principle of the organization that "moral power is the only power to overcome physical power."

This Society is evidently all right in sentiment, and means to do the right thing; but it is trammeled by the want of knowledge of exactly *what* to do, incident to our common humanity. Thus, the first resolution proposed was "to reconstruct *every* American State on a peace basis," which is rather an indefinite remedy, even if we had not already had enough "reconstruction;" and next, it was proposed that "we should give love for hate, and life for death;" and next, that we should abolish the death penalty; and next, that we should "settle the *Alabama* claims by disarming and disbanding the army;" and next, the "Cuban question" was pronounced "anomalous," and something unintelligible was said about it; and next, the increase of the militia was declared a "sure forerunner of another war." All of which is evidently not quite up to the mark, and leads us to the conclusion of Mr. FUEHRSTALL, who forestalled it all, by sending in a letter in advance, pronouncing the Society's plans "theoretical and impractical."

On the other hand, the eminently "practical" resolutions were still more unsatisfactory. Such was Mr. JOSLYN'S, that "the greatest military chieftains of the age were murderers;" and such Mr. WRIGHT'S idea, that "not a Government on earth was worth the destruction of a single human life;" and Mr. CROOK'S resolution, that "man is a creature of circumstances, not responsible for his acts, but the responsibility, if any there be, falls upon the great Author of them;" and Mr. INGALLS', that "the ownership of land, even by purchase, is a chronic state of warfare, and therefore wrong;" and a Providence gentleman's, that "the Pope of Rome is for peace;" and a Boston gentleman's, that "the institution of government is a curse." We may agree with Resolution No. 1, offered by the Celestial Kite-Flyer, Mrs. MINNIE MERTON, to wit, that "women have a right to life." But how can we derive Universal Peace from the next two, offered by the same lady?

> "*Resolved*, That Government should vote a fund for the support of every woman and child, and in that way abolish crime and the necessity for capital punishment.
>
> *Resolved*, That, to forever secure peace between men and women, no woman shall be left dependent upon one man, in such case conferring the power to become a tyrant, but let all men be [illegible] support of all women. Woman being the highest unfoldment of the organic series—hence dependent on man."

We may sympathize with the goodness of heart of the Society which sends out two (2) boxes of presents, one to the Sacs and Foxes, and the other to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, containing mirrors, beads, brass breastpins, toys, tea and taffy; but how *can* we agree with Mr. WRIGHT'S theory that "no living Indian would ever harm a white man who, he was convinced, had no desire nor intention to injure him?"

The truth is, we fear, that the Universal Peace Society have not yet solved the great question of the day, and, sorry as we are to confess it, we cannot look hopefully to its propositions (which are somewhat confused and various) for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, still less for a general ushering in of the era when the lion is expected to lie down with the lamb, without having previously devoured him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Young Christian" men of Milwaukee have been doing what so many other Christian societies have been merely talking about; that is, opening their library on Sundays. They evidently know that, if Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do, he must be always busiest on the Sabbath. The large and laggard cities of the East will now take heart of grace by degrees, and young fellows may yet fall into the habit of going to the libraries and reading-rooms on that day instead of worse places.

Some people are disposed to be merry over the idea of a black woman forcing her way into the Sorosis. But that is not the whole of it. The tug of war will be when a woman—black or white—will go in for the Presidency. Rev. Mr. BEECHER said at the "Equal Rights" meeting that a woman may make as good a President as any of the last five or six who ruled in the White House! The thing is going beyond laughter, very evidently. That respect for female chiefs is an old characteristic of the Teutonic races, and it still exists in spite of the Latin influences. If the English have a Queen, why may we not have a lady President? The old ages of stalwart limbs and brute force are gone; and if Congress is to take matters into its own hands for the future, perhaps a woman may do as well in the White House as a conquering General. And, if a white woman, why not a colored woman?

VICTOR HUGO has no business to be such a fiery Red Republican. He is essentially *rococo*, and his mind belongs to the Middle Ages. In his *Homme qui Rit*, now being published, in French and English, he turns his antiquarian reading to curious account, and works in the grotesque style of the sculptors and illuminators of the monkish period. His English names—for the story is of England—are comical enough. We have Barkilphedro, and Lady Josiane, and Lord Dirry Moir, and Phelem-ghe-Madone, the Irish boxer! the man who laughs—that is the reader; to imitate HUGO's own style. For a man who loves children and feeds them, the old poet is strangely fond of a scoffing and scourging language. What did Lady Josiane, of Queen ANNE's day, do to him? Old HUGO is certainly a curious literary study.

At the social gathering of the Congregational Union in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last Thursday evening, Rev. Dr. STORRS, presided, and introduced the successive speakers. Despite the presence of the scholarly doctor, many pointed allusions were made to the recent call he had received from Boston, and his happy determination to stay where he was already loved and appreciated—each allusion arousing the crowded house to enthusiasm. Nor were there wanting contemptuous and indignant references to the late sardonic pleasantry of the *Independent*, which in trying to hold Dr. STORRS up to ridicule has simply shown its own powerlessness and egregious lack of common decency. The editor of that journal will, perhaps, learn, in time, that a well-grounded, firmly-built reputation, is not at the mercy of every one who chooses to throw stones at it.

We have this morning, by cable, the outlines of a striking speech just delivered by FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria. We have also, by mail, the report of another speech, which he lately addressed to the national Hungarian Legislature, the "Magnates and Deputies," in his character of King of Hungary. The troubles of his earlier reign and the swift advances of his empire toward unity and popular strength since the steady head of VON BEUST has been at his council helm, seem to have given him good sense beyond the ordinary lot of kings. Such words as he spoke to the Hungarian Assembly, urging them to "renounce all the superannuated traditions of the past, and to create institutions in conformity with new ideas," are strange but glorious language to come from a Hapsburg. One paragraph, which sums the whole, is worthy to be read and rejoiced over. He said:

> "Your mission consists in devoting, promptly and resolutely, the forces of the nation to the great work of interior transformations; in breaking with such traditions of the past as are irreconcilable with modern progress; and in augmenting the moral and material authority of the nation, in order that it may be able to occupy worthily, as one of the guardians of Western civilization, the place which it has taken amongst the great States, in virtue of its new organization. My Government will soon ask for your assistance with that view."

Occasionally, the English papers say something that shows they have some inkling of our state of mind over here, after all their multitudinous blunders. The *Daily News*, of London, alluding to the Free-trade meeting held in Brooklyn not long since, at which Mr. BEECHER announced himself in a hopeful state of conversion from Protectionist principles, says that this is not a surprising sign, but it is only a sign of a change approaching and not yet ripe. The Republican Party, it says, is only accidentally Protectionist, and this because it has been really occupied with other things. Free trade is a question of the future. But the *News* adds with entire truthfulness:

> "When it does come to the front, the break up of the Republican Party, unless it should renounce its protectionist policy, is as certain as the break up of the ice on their Northern rivers in the April sun; and the opportunity of the Democratic Party will have come again."

Mrs. SOMERVILLE, the distinguished authoress of *Physical Geography*—a book which, written many years since, was so judiciously framed that the rapid strides of subsequent science have not passed it by—has received a handsome testimony to the merits of that work in the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, just conferred upon her. Here is a woman whose "rights" are recognized because she works instead of talking about it.

Anglican Ritualism kindly continues to furnish food for fun. They have issued a tract which the SCRIBNERS might publish among their Wonder Series. It is "The Christian Taught by the Colors of the Church Seasons." White, violet, green and red are the emblematic colors which contain, hidden in their mystical shades, the higher truths which can not be found in the mere words of the Scriptures. The delicate modulations of mourning costume affected by knowledgable ladies of the world have long presented a theme for the fashion-scoffer; but as these tricksters of ceremonial and inventors of chromatic religion progress, it will take, ere long, the fine analysis of the spectroscope to find a meaning in their iridescent robes.

Why would it not be a good idea to turn Alaska into a penal colony, and to transport there those culprits who are under sentence for a long term of years? They could be employed in public works, and kept at such labor as English convicts are assigned to, in their penal colonies. The plan would help to rid our cities of their criminal element. All countries but ours have penal colonies.

From time to time, the English Press discuss the feasibility of employing in their foreign wars the more warlike elements among the two hundred millions of their East Indian Empire. The Sikhs and the Ghoorkas have proved especially serviceable as soldiers in India itself, and have always displayed the most unflinching loyalty to the English crown. Army officers are now urging the employment of a force of Sikhs and Ghoorkas in the chronic wars of the colony of New-Zealand, as the best agency for exterminating the natives who trouble the colonists. The Ghoorka is an extraordinary specimen of Oriental humanity. He is a native of Nepaul—a mountaineer, born in dense forests, who climbs and springs like a cat, and has the organism and muscular tensity of a tiger. He is the smallest of mortals, but is among the strongest. He is accustomed from boyhood to firearms, inferior though they be, and in manhood he uses a crooked knife with such dexterity that with it he cuts off a live buffalo's head with one stroke. With this same weapon, wherever he halts for the night in the bush, he can make with green twigs a hut impervious to ordinary rain in less than sixty minutes. Hence, in following an enemy he can dispense with a tent. He requires no expensive commissariat, baker's and butcher's establishment. He cooks for himself. Two pounds of flour, half a pound of split peas, two ounces of butter, or a quarter of a pound of mutton suet, a little salt, and a few condiments, satisfy his wants, and he asks very little pay for the pleasure of fighting. But would he stand the climate of other countries?

THE WHIPPING-POST AND THE PILLORY.

The Semi-Annual Whipping-Day in Delaware—Work of the Sheriff at New-Castle—Another Illustration of Barbarous Civilization.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Saturday, May 15, 1869.

The Criminal Court of New-Castle County began its semi-annual session on Monday last, and before the week was half over a fine lot of work was laid out for the Sheriff to-day. The old weather-beaten idol upon which the historic "eyes of Delaware" have gazed with mingled admiration and awe for so many years had at last become so shaky and dilapidated, that its devotees were afraid to lay their offerings on its shrine once more; so the council of high priests, known as the County Jail Commissioners, determined upon demolishing it, and erecting in its place a new and substantial shrine on which to place the offerings of justice. To-day, for the first time, the reconstructed pillory and whipping-post is to be made available for the purpose of demonstrating to the whole world how very far in advance of the rest of the universe is the great State of Delaware in its holy regard for the majesty of the law, and its holy horror of all who defiantly attempt to evade it.

The following is a list of the victims who are to be made to appreciate, in all their gentle severity, the consequences of daring to set the majesty of Delaware law at defiance, with the nature of their offences and the character of their punishment:

JAMES EDWARDS, a gentlemanly-looking white man, about 22 years of age, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of an overcoat, a pair of pantaloons, and a pair of boots, for which he is to pay double restitution, receive fifteen lashes, and suffer one year's imprisonment.

JOHN PETERSON, colored, who appropriated a pig, and had no defence to make for so doing; sentenced to pay restitution, receive twenty lashes, stay in jail one year, and wear a convict's jacket for six months after his release.

JOHN WILLIS, a white man, who pleaded guilty to stealing a suit of clothes, receives twelve lashes, nine months in jail and a convict's jacket for six months after his release.

MORRIS L. HOLMES, a white man, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of an assortment of bacon, valued at $1 20, for which he receives the same punishment as the preceding, with an additional fine of $2 40 by way of restitution.

JOHN PIERCE, a gentleman of color, who was found in possession of a set of harness, but protested his innocence of the charge of having stolen it, sentenced to pay double restitution, receive twenty lashes, stay in jail one year, and be decorated with a convict's jacket for six months after his release.

JOHN BUSH, a white man, who admitted that he drove off a bull and two cows, for doing which he has to pay $300 restitution, receive twenty lashes, and suffer a year's imprisonment.

JOHN REELEY, a colored individual, who was found in the possession of a lot of silver spoons, an overcoat, shawl, and other wearing apparel, and for being so found pays $300 restitution, stands in the pillory an hour, then receives twenty lashes, and winds up with a two years' tenancy of New-Castle Jail.

AARON CONNER, a colored boy, who pleaded guilty to assaulting a white girl, with a view of committing an outrage on her person, and is sentenced to pay a fine of $500, stand one hour in the pillory, receive thirty lashes, and suffer an imprisonment of four years.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, a white man, who stole a horse, and forgot to remove the halter before he drove the animal off. For stealing the horse he has to pay $300 restitution, $200 fine, stand one hour in the pillory, and receive twenty lashes. For not removing the halter he has to pay $2 restitution, the costs of prosecution, receive ten lashes, be imprisoned one year, and wear a convict's jacket for six months.

TIMOTHY DORAN, a white man, who stole a ham worth $1 50, and has to pay $3 restitution and costs, receive ten lashes, live in jail six months, and wear a convict's jacket for six months after his release—making the ham a rather expensive one.

THE CROWD ADMITTED.

Promptly at the appointed time (10 o'clock) the jailor threw open the gates and admitted an eager and expectant audience of pepper and salt complexions, who were in the highest state of excitement to witness the grand show provided for them gratis by Delaware justice. The majority of the crowd were small boys, upon whom the exhibition could not fail to have a most salutary effect. To say that they highly enjoyed the performance would scarcely express their delight at the crack of the whip and the cries of the victims, as the lashes descended upon the trembling flesh. Ten colored women were present, who alone appeared to have any sympathy for the sufferers, and they gave utterance to many exclamations of pity in undertones, as if they feared that outspoken expressions of opinion at the barbarity of the whole affair would subject them to a similar punishment.

THE MEN IN THE PILLORY.

CANNON and REILLEY were in the pillory when the gates were opened. They remained there one hour; and as the weather is warm and pleasant, they apparently suffered but little. When THORNTON, the horse-thief, was placed in the pillory, he also remained one hour, and evidently did not relish his position. He appeared to suffer more than the other men, but stubbornly refused to utter any cries. At 1 o'clock these three, and the seven others under sentence are to be flogged. This interesting ceremony was postponed until the afternoon by the Sheriff, after he has had his dinner, as he feels uncomfortable about the job, and does not wish to undertake it on an empty stomach.

A CLEVELAND PHYSICIAN ON TEMPERAMENT.—A life insurance agent in Toledo had occasion to insure a man residing in Cleveland. The printed questions to be answered by the examining physician were duly forwarded, and Mr. A., who was desiring to have his life insured for the benefit of his wife, called upon a German physician to make the customary examination. Everything went well until it came to "temperament," and here the doctor "stuck." He said nothing, however, but on filling up the blank instead of giving the temperament of the man, he wrote at the bottom of the sheet as follows: "Mrs. A. very bad temper, Mr. A. much worse."—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, May 14.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Approaching General Assemblies and the Work Before Them.

Reunion of the Old and New Schools to be Discussed—Interesting Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church in this Country.

Thursday morning next, two large churches in this City, of the Presbyterian order, will present a very similar scene. Each one of them will contain a body of ministers and lay delegates that, although entirely distinct from the other, bears the same identical name: "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." Both adopt the same confession of faith and use the same form of government and discipline. In the churches of both are found the same usages of worship. And both, while rapidly increasing in numbers and wealth, are said to be gravitating toward each other, likely, if our own information is not astray, very soon to become one united and homogeneous body.

These conventions are known respectively as the Old School and the New School General Assemblies. The former meets in the "Brick Presbyterian Church," Rev. Drs. SPRING and MURRAY, pastors, Fifth-avenue, corner of West Thirty-seventh-street; the latter in the "Church of the Covenant," Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, pastor, Park-avenue, corner of East Thirty-fifth-street. The Old School Assembly will be opened by a sermon from the Moderator, Rev. GEORGE W. MUSGRAVE, D. D., of Philadelphia, Acting Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions; the New School by Rev. Dr. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.

From 1789, the year of the First General Assembly, to 1837, there was but one Presbyterian body, and both branches count from 1789 as the date of their foundation. Since 1837, the Old School Assembly has met every year, and hence considers the coming one to be the Eighty-first General Assembly. The New School body held no sessions in 1841, '42, '44, '45, '47, '48, and so accounts this as their Seventy-fifth.

The number of delegates expected to be present in the Old School Assembly the present year is one hundred and seventy ministers, and one hundred and thirty ruling elders; three hundred in all. There will probably be in the New School body about two hundred and fifty members; one hundred and thirty-five of them ministers, the other one hundred and fifteen, elders. Besides these each Assembly has a stated clerk, and a permanent clerk, while the Secretaries of the various Boards and permanent committees attend to present their annual reports. Those who have appeals and complaints also come, and if to the list be added others who have business before the Assembly, and the wives of many of the members, it is not strange that one of our religious papers estimates the number of guests to be provided for at from eight hundred to one thousand.

The Old School Assembly represents, by its Commissioners, two thousand three hundred and thirty ministers, and two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven churches, containing two hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five communicants, and probably not less than seven hundred thousand worshipers. The New School represents eighteen hundred ministers, fifteen hundred and ninety churches, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-two members, and at least half a million worshipers.

A great deal of important business will be transacted. The most interesting matter, however, is undoubtedly destined to be the question of Reunion. In view of this latter fact, it will, perhaps, be of interest to a large class of the readers of the TIMES to peruse a brief historical sketch of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, from the time of its organization to the present, including an account of the circumstances under which the separation took place, now sought to be healed up by reunion, and the steps which have been taken to bring about a more perfect union.

LIBERALITY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In pursuing the task thus laid out, the discovery soon becomes evident that there is less of what the world calls the "blue stocking" exclusivism in the constitution of the Presbyterian body, and that it possesses some points of liberality which the reader of catholic spirit will hardly fail to admire.

THE SMALL BEGINNING.

The early emigrants from Scotland and the north of Ireland, some of the settlers in New-England, some Huguenots, and some colonists originally of the Dutch Reformed Churches, constituted the nucleus of the Presbyterian Church in this country, while it was yet a cluster of colonies. The first Presbytery was constituted in 1705, and the first Synod was that of Philadelphia, constituted in 1716. From that time onward the Church made considerable progress, both in regard to numbers and catholic spirit. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Synod, in 1729, an overture was agreed upon, after a long debate, than which a more decided generosity might not be hoped for, in view of the fact that at the same time some well-defined system of disciplinary organization had to be maintained for the purpose of preserving peace and order in the Church. Although the Synod did not claim or pretend to any authority of imposing their faith upon other men's consciences, but did profess their just dissatisfaction with, and abhorrence of, such impositions, and did utterly disclaim all legislative power and authority in the Church, being willing to receive one another as Christ had received them, to the glory of God, and admit to fellowship in sacred ordinances, all such as they had grounds to believe Christ would at last admit to the Kingdom of Heaven, yet they were obliged to take care that "the faith once delivered to the Saints" be kept pure and incorrupt among them, and so handed down to their posterity.

BASIS OF DOCTRINE.

They therefore agreed that all the ministers of that Synod, or that should thereafter be admitted to that Synod, should declare their agreement in, and approbation of, the Confession of Faith, with the larger and shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, as being in all the essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words and systems of Christian doctrine, and they adopted the said Confession and Catechisms as the confession of their faith. The latter part of the overture we have alluded to is as follows:

THE GENEROUS OVERTURE.

"And in case any minister of this Synod, or any candidate for the ministry, shall have any scruple with respect to any article or articles of said Confession or Catechism, he shall, at the time of making said declaration, declare his sentiments to the Presbytery or Synod, who shall, notwithstanding, admit him to the exercise of the ministry within our bounds, and to ministerial communion, if the Synod or Presbytery shall judge his scruple or mistake to be only about articles not essential and necessary in doctrine, worship or government. But if the Synod or Presbytery shall judge such ministers or candidates erroneous in essential and necessary articles of faith, the Synod or Presbytery shall declare them incapable of communion with them. And the Synod do solemnly agree that none of us will traduce or use any opprobrious terms of those that differ from us in these extra-essential and not necessary points of doctrine, but treat them with the same friendship, kindness and brotherly love as if they had not differed from us in such sentiments."

A CASE IN POINT.

Another instance of the generous sentiments of the General Assembly, much later, is recorded in the minutes of 1834. At that time the General Assembly resolved that the session of the Church of Cambridge be permitted to receive BETHNEL CHURCH, Esq., to occasional communion, upon satisfactory evidence of his good character, his scruples as to infant baptism notwithstanding. A Church with such liberal passages in its history had too much of the spirit of union within its borders to sustain any breach that might occur as a perpetual separation.

EVIDENCES OF GROWTH.

As early as 1760 the missionary spirit took possession of the Church, and at once provision was made for the preaching of the Gospel to the Indians, beginning with those settled, at that time, in New-Jersey. It was this very spirit of missions that was subsequently to become the cause for separation, strange as it may seem; but there were internal operations and difficulties about the machinery, or the want of it, necessary for reaching the more distant missionary fields at home and abroad, but particularly at home.

THE ROCK OF OFFENCE.

The main and primary cause for the separation which was yet to come is contained in a bit of history related by Rev. Dr. ROBERT BAIRD in his *Religion in America*. He says:

"Since the year 1800 there has been going on a constant and very great emigration from the New-England States to the central and western parts of New-York and to the Northwestern States of the Union. These emigrants had, in general, been accustomed to the Congregational form of church government prevalent in New-England. As they met, however, in their new locations with many Presbyterians, and as their ministers generally preferred the Presbyterian form of government, they united with them in the formation of churches and ecclesiastical judicatories."

THE PLAN OF UNION.

In 1801 the General Assembly and the General Association of Connecticut agreed upon what was called "the plan of union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the new settlements." Under this plan a great number of Churches and Presbyteries, and even several Synods, were formed, composed partly of Presbyterians and partly of Congregationalists.

This plan of union was sustained for many years with remarkable success by the American Home Missionary Society. Space would fail here to point out the details of the means by which the separation came about.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SEPARATION MOVEMENT.

The fact is briefly set forth in the statement that the Assembly of 1837 (the year previous to separation) adopted a resolution, 124 to 86, declaring the operations of the American Home Missionary Society to be exceedingly injurious to the peace and purity of the Presbyterian Church, and recommend accordingly that they should cease to operate within any of the churches. The *Digest* was not sufficiently well edited to inform us how, in 1838, that resolution was rescinded, but we apprehend it must have been done by the New School Assembly.

THE NEW SCHOOL VIEW OF THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Then followed the substitute:

Resolved, That the General Assembly recognize, with devout gratitude to God, the eminent usefulness of the American Home Missionary and Education Societies to the Church and the world, and cordially commend them to the continued confidence and increasing patronage of our Churches.

PROGRESS OF SEPARATION.

The philosophy of this development lays in the fact that New-England modes of expression had become customary in various pulpits, and with the transfers of ministers from one field to another, this new style of thought traveled the length and the breadth of the Presbyterian boundaries until the suspicion was mooted that the Calvinism of New-England and that of the Westminster Confession of Faith, as held by the General Assembly, differed in many respects. No division of communion resulted from this, but the two schools of thought became distinguished by the titles they have borne ever since—Old and New School. The division was too serious a thing to be allowed on mere differences as to the choice of expression in describing doctrines which were held as the common belief; it needed a more powerful cause than that to bring separation about, and that cause was furnished in the attack upon the Board of Missions by the New School party, they holding that as in the settlements at a distance there was a strange commixture of Presbyterians and Congregational ministers with Congregational and Presbyterian people, it was fairest to have the ministers aided by the American Home Missionary Society; and this was the point of collision which culminated, or began to culminate in 1837.

SEPARATION DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Passing over the details of the contest that ensued, the protests that were presented, and the operations of the Committee of five from both sides in the Assembly, it will suffice for the purpose of this sketch to state that the Committee appointed "to inquire into the expediency of a voluntary division of the Presbyterian Church," failed to agree, the Committee on the part of the minority (New School) taking the ground that the Assembly had no right, constitutional or moral, to adopt a plan for the division of the Church, in relation to which they were uninstructed by their Presbyteries. After the reports were read, they were laid on the table by a decisive vote of 138 yeas to 107 nays.

THE EXPULSION OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

The Synod of the Western Reserve was then declared no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church, and the Synods of Utica, Geneva and Genesse followed in like manner. The General Assembly then dissolved the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia by resolution. All these transactions were promptly met by protests, and as promptly answered. Then followed pastoral letters from the General Assembly, signed by the moderator, DAVID ELLIOTT, and the State Clerk, JOHN MCDOWELL.

THE DAY OF SEPARATION.

In 1838, when the General Assembly met in Philadelphia, and the moderator, Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, D. D., had opened it with prayer, Rev. WM. PATON, D. D., of the Third Presbytery of New-York, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The General Assembly of 1837 adopted certain resolutions intended to deprive certain Presbyteries of the right to be represented in the General Assembly; and,

Whereas, The more fully to accomplish their purpose, the said Assembly of 1837 did require and receive from their clerks a pledge or promise that they would, in making out the roll of Commissioners to constitute the General Assembly of 1838, omit to insert therein the names of Commissioners from said Presbyteries; and

Whereas, The said clerks having been requested by Commissioners from the said Presbyteries to receive their commissions, and enter their names on the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, now about to be organized, have refused to receive and enter the same; therefore,

Resolved, That such attempts on the part of the General Assembly of 1837, and their clerks, to direct and control the organization of the General Assembly of 1838, are unconstitutional, and in derogation of its just rights as the general representative judicatory of the whole Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot be legally constituted except by admitting to seats and to equality of powers, in the first instance, all Commissioners who present the usual evidences of their appointment. And that it is the duty of the clerks, and they are hereby directed, to form the roll of the General Assembly of 1838, by including therein the names of all Commissioners from Presbyteries belonging to the said Presbyterian Church, not omitting the Commissioners from the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee and the Western Reserve; and in all things to form the said roll according to the known practice and established usage of previous General Assemblies.

THE CONFLICT AT SEPARATION.

The Moderator declared Dr. PATON to be out of order. Dr. PATON appealed from that decision, and the Moderator declared the appeal to be out of order also.

After the roll had been called by the Clerk, with the exceptions alluded to, Rev. ERSKINE MASON, D. D., of the Third Presbytery of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the roll be now completed by adding the names of all Commissioners now present from the several Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee and the Western Reserve.

The Moderator stated that the Commissioners alluded to could not be received, whereupon Dr. MASON tendered the commissions of Commissioners from the Presbyteries of Lorain, Geneva, Genesee, Oneida, Angelica, Maumee, Watertown, Portage, Cayuga, Ontario, Rochester, Delaware, Otsego, Trumbull, Onondaga, Chemung, Huron, Buffalo, Grand River, Niagara, Cortland, Chenango, Cleveland, Bath and Tioga, and demanded that they be put on the roll. The resolution was declared to be out of order. Dr. MASON appealed from the decision of the chair. The Moderator declared the appeal to be out of order.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

Thereupon Rev. JOHN P. CLEAVELAND, of the Presbytery of Detroit, rose, and said that a constitutional organization of the Assembly must be secured at that time and place, and he trusted it would not be regarded as discourtesy, but merely a matter of necessity, if they then proceeded to organize the General Assembly for 1838, in the fewest words, the shortest time, and with the least interruption practicable. Rev. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy, was chosen Moderator *pro tem.*, and Rev. Dr. MASON, of New-York, and Mr. GILBERT, of Wilmington, were chosen clerks *pro tem.* Rev. SAMUEL FISHER, D. D., of Newark, was chosen Moderator of the Assembly. Rev. Dr. MASON was chosen stated clerk, and Mr. GILBERT permanent clerk. The Assembly thus organized were notified by the trustees of the Church to leave, and they adjourned to the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

DEMAND OF ONE ASSEMBLY ON THE OTHER.

A demand was then ordered to be made upon the Clerks of the Assembly, meeting in the Seventh Church, for the commissions of Commissioners to the General Assembly of 1838, and all the books and papers belonging to the Assembly, all which were refused. Thus was born the New School Presbyterian Church.

THE NEW SCHOOL MOVES FOR REUNION.

It was at this time that the New School began to pave the way for reunion, and in 1846 the New School Assembly proposed to unite in the Communion, a proposition which was declined—"respectfully and affectionately" declined.

PROGRESS OF THE REUNION MOVEMENT.

The efforts made toward a reunion of these two powerful and important Presbyterian bodies have not been in vain, for a decidedly better understanding now prevails among both people and ministers, as has been unmistakably indicated by the action of the Presbyteries.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON A BASIS OF UNION.

A joint committee of both bodies was appointed in 1863, intrusted with the subject of preparing the way for reunion. This committee consisted of fifteen from each body, and in 1867 this joint body reported to the assemblies respectively the following basis of union:

First—The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standard. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged as the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The confession of faith shall continue to be received as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Second—All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the Union.

Third—The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjusted by the General Assembly of the United Church.

Fourth—The official records of the two branches of the Church shall be held as making up the one history of the Church, and no rule which does not stand approved by both shall be of any authority until reestablished in the united body, except so far as such rule may affect the rights of property.

Fifth—The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies shall be consolidated and applied for their several objects, as defined by law.

Sixth—There shall be but one set of committees of Boards for home and foreign missions, and other religious enterprises of the Church.

Seventh—As soon as practicable, the General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several Committees and Boards which now belong to the two Assemblies.

Eighth—The publications of the Board of Publication, and of the Publication Committee, shall continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the United Church, to revise these issues.

Ninth—Those Theological Seminaries that are now under Assembly control, may, if their Boards of Direction so elect, be transferred to the care of one or more of the adjacent Synods.

Tenth—It is agreed that the Presbyteries possess the right to examine ministers applying for admission from other Presbyteries, but each Presbytery shall be left free to decide for itself when it shall exercise the right.

Eleventh—It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judiciaries, ministers and people in the United Church, to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us.

Twelfth—The terms of the reunion, if they are approved by the General Assembly of 1868, shall be overtured to the several Presbyteries under their care, and shall be of binding force if they are ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church within one year after they shall have been submitted to them for approval.

THE ASSEMBLIES OF 1868.

In May, 1868, the Old School General Assembly met at Albany, and the basis of reunion was discussed and favorably acted upon.

At the same time the New School General Assembly met at Harrisburg, Penn., and such was the action of the body on the subject, and such the spirit, that when the action of the other body was reported to them by telegraph, the whole assembly rose to their feet and sung the long-meter Doxology.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN IN THE ASSEMBLIES.

Among the prominent New School men that are either upon the Committee on Reunion, or who will engage in the debates upon this and other subjects of interest, may be named Rev. Drs. FORD, of New-Jersey, 82 years of age; AIKEN, of Cleveland, Ohio, also quite aged but still vigorous; Drs. ADAMS and HATFIELD, of this City; Dr. HUNTINGDON, of Albany; Dr. R. W. PATTERSON, of Chicago; Drs. CHESTER and HEACOCK, of Buffalo; Dr. SHAW, of Rochester; Dr. FOWLER, of Utica; Dr. CANFIELD, of Syracuse; Dr. PRATT, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Dr. MILLS, of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Dr. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, D. C., and Drs. HUMPHREY and JOHNSON, of Philadelphia.

In the Old School Assembly, among the distinguished men to be present, who will doubtless be seen and heard with interest, Dr. SPRING, of this City, pastor of the church in which for the first time in its history the Assembly meets, may well be named first. He will be the oldest member on the floor, now in the eighty-fourth year of his age and the fifty-ninth of his ministry and pastorate in the Brick Church. He is strongly in favor of reunion, and will support it with all his influence. Dr. MUSGRAVE, thought by many to be the best debater in the Old School Church, will also take a leading part in the discussions. Rev. Dr. LORD, formerly of Brooklyn, and Dr. JACOBUS, of Allegheny Seminary, will be present. Rumor points to them as among the candidates to the Moderator's chair. Other well-known divines expected are Dr. HALL, of Rochester; Dr. GERKES, of Kentucky; Dr. ATWATER, of Princeton, and Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of San Francisco.

The friends of reunion are now sanguine as to the result, and expect that the coming assembling of both bodies in this City will be the last separate meeting. It is understood that a majority of the Presbyteries have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of immediate reunion. It will be a cause of just pride to our citizens if the negotiations for reunion between the twin Assemblies shall be happily consummated in New-York.

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

Stage Talk of the Week.

Theatrical waters have been unruffled by any strong breeze of novelty during the week that has just gone by. A new pantomime and a new burlesque have, it is true, been represented, but the material out of which both compositions have been fashioned is by no means fresh. The week setting in to-day is likely to have no more substantial claims for record. But one house will be notable for a first representation—the Olympic Theatre, where "Humpty Dumpty" last evening had its four hundred and eighty-third and final performance. After the prodigious success of the pantomime—after a run exceeding in length that of any piece heretofore given on the American stage, and outstripping the term of prosperity of the "Black Crook" by eighteen rehearsals, an inference that a respite from mimic shows was intended would seem to be well founded. That it would not be in fact, however, is conclusively proven by the advertisements elsewhere. "Hiccory Diccory Dock" succeeds "Humpty Dumpty," Mr. FOX and Mlle. SANGALI both appearing in the work. The scenery and costumes, we are told, are quite new. Is its subject matter? if we may be permitted the inquiry. Even if it is answered in the affirmative, the protracted success of the production just withdrawn can hardly be looked for. *Bis repetita placent* said the poet, but the numerals that have been lavished upon the many-colored playbills of the Olympic Theatre imply something more formidable than a single repetition. The duration of the career of the piece, however, will be foreshadowed pretty clearly by its earliest exhibition, to-morrow. No labor has been spared, we learn, to endow it with vitality. As already recorded, the birth of "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will be worth noticing in any event, as it will be the only one to be recorded for some days. The bills at other houses are to undergo no important change. "Caste" will remain the attraction at Wallack's; "Othello" will be enacted at Booth's; "The Forty Thieves" will tarry at Niblo's; "Robinson Crusöe," re-created and beautified, will continue a merry life at Wood's, and the pantomime burlesque at the Tammany will be played until Saturday next. A new feat, by the way, will be accomplished by one of the RIZARELI brothers at the latter place of amusement. The acrobat in question, not having succeeded in committing suicide by the commonplace process of throwing a summersault in midair, with unfettered limbs, will essay self-destruction by attempting the act while bound up in a sack. A very numerous audience will surely gather at the Tammany each night, in the expectancy that his endeavor will ultimately be crowned with triumph.—At the Waverley, the Bowery, the Theatre Comique and the Minstrel Halls, the unaltered programmes call for no reference.

Country News.

Benefits were the order of the week in Philadelphia. At the Academy of Music Mr. CASTLE was the *bénéficiaire* Friday, while Mr. BROUGHAM was the hero at the Walnut-street Theatre and LOTTA the heroine at the Arch. Mr. BARTON HILL, who is about to depart for Europe, profits by a special entertainment at the latter house to-morrow.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA has consented to sing at the National Peace Jubilee, and the Boston papers, confident that the local *dilettante*, after listening to the overture to "Tannhauser" by twenty-two thousand musicians, and to a finale from "Rienzi" by eighty-seven thousand choristers, will be able to detect the sounds created by one soloist, are rejoiced. Mme. ROSA, in a letter to the Committee of Arrangements, says: "I accept with the greatest pleasure to sing at the Peace Jubilee, and if good-will can be of any avail, in being heard in so great a building. I shall certainly do my best to lift up my voice and sing to my utmost power, and try, at any rate, to achieve the feat!" The confidence of the Bostonians in the normal condition of the spectators' sense of hearing after a preliminary overture or chorus is evidently not contagious.

On Monday evening last Miss SUSAN GALTON sang *Arline* in "The Bohemian Girl" at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The attempt was not altogether successful, Miss GALTON's voice being insufficient to fill the building.

A new and original drama by Mr. H. T. CRAVEN, entitled "Billiards" is to be enacted, for the first time on any stage, at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, to-morrow. Mr. G. L. FOX's version of "Humpty Dumpty" will succeed "Rip Van Winkle" and Mr. JEFFERSON at the Boston Theatre.

Messrs. W. E. SPALDING and A. W. RAPLEY, managers of the Washington National Theatre, will benefit by a testimonial entertainment on to-morrow week.

The playgoers of New-Orleans, to whose wholesome willingness to tender testimonial benefits reference has frequently been made, have lately committed themselves to an admiration policy, of which Misses SOPHIE and JENNIE WORRELL are the objects. These ladies, we see, consented to profit by an entertainment at the Academy of Music on May 11.

The Academy of Music and Metropolitan Theatre, Indianapolis, have been leased for the ensuing year by Mr. W. H. LEAKE.

OLE BULL played in Cincinnati last evening.

Foreign Gossip.

The London *Queen* discusses for the benefit of lady playgoers the toilettes of actresses. Referring to the three dramas of Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, now playing in London, it remarks: English homes of modern days are transplanted to the boards; every minutia is well studied, and the familiar airs, endeared by association, are played here and there to heighten the enchantment. In France the dresses worn by popular actresses are carefully chronicled; but in England this is a point to which public attention is but little directed, and yet the toilettes adopted by the chief actresses in these pieces are worthy a passing word. *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* (Miss MADGE ROBERTSON) wins your heart at all points. You never forget that she is a beauty, and when she stands in her becoming riding habit, with the low-crowned hat deftly perched on the top of a fashionably high chignon, taking her part in the duo, you do not at all wonder that the poor poetic musician is so completely captivated. She is quite as charming in the pretty stone-colored walking dress, with its plaited flounce round the skirt, and the tight-fitting jacket—a light straw hat with wild flowers completing the costume. And she is more radiant still in her evening dress, when she mingles with the tenantry, or has a lover's walk with her Leo on the night of the ball. Then she appears in a silver-gray satin trimmed with red, made with a flounce of satin at the bottom, and two ruchings of red above, and a panier of the satin trimmed with red. In "Home" it is Miss ADA CAVENDISH, as the adventuress *Mrs. Pinchback*, who is most noticeable in the matter of toilette. You first see her in a silver-gray satin, dressed for dinner, then in a stone-colored silk, and then in black velvet. All these dresses are exquisitely made, with graceful long drapery, and all displaying paniers. Miss DORA THORNBOROUGH also appears in a very effective short pink costume, made in the very latest mode. In "School" the schoolgirls have not so much opportunity for displaying becoming dresses, though Miss MARIE WILSON never looked better than in the stone-colored short dress, worn over a bright scarlet petticoat, in which she appears in the opening wood scene. The transformation in *Bella's* appearance, from the gray schoolgirl's dress of the first act to the shimmering satin in which she bids you farewell as Lady *Beaufoy*, must be seen to be appreciated. The stage is, after all, the looking-glass of the time, and the fashions of the day are well reflected there, though our actresses scarcely set the fashions, as they do in France.

The critic of *Galignani's Messenger* writes of HERVE's new opera bouffe. He says: "They who have the profane scoffers avaunt and keep holy the name of Marguerite, will smooth their wrinkled fronts, their frowns will be wreathed into smiles and with loud mirth, when they go to see *Le Petit Faust*, and with all our reverence for GŒTHE and GOUNOD, Mlle. NILSSON and Mme. CARVALHO, let us counsel every one to go there, for HERVE has a trick of humor about him, a knack of finding the weak point, and of making the most of it; he has that keen sense of the ludicrous which, next to a good digestion, is the greatest blessing in life. He has pounced upon the "Old Men's Chorus," the "Grand March," the exquisite "Salut Demeure," the "Laisse-moi Contempler," and all of the best morceaux in the great original, and has put a "faux nex" upon one, green spectacles upon the other, a hunch upon this back, a foolscap on that head, until the crowd of caricatures make you shake with laughter. The change is not too gross to disfigure the originals, and the "Old Men's Chorus" was not only *encored*, but after the repetition the crowd cried out for more. MILHER'S *Valentin* is almost as droll as his *Gendarme*. His reproach to *Faust* "Assassin" is so overwhelming in its oddness that it sent all laughing on their homeward way. Mlle. VAN GHEL is a compound of freshness and sweetness, which proves her to be destined for a higher place in her profession than that which she now occupies. How charmingly does she contrast with the unsustained pretensions of Mlle. BLANCHE D'ANTIGNY, who sings in tune and out of tune with equal gusto; is, in fact, too much occupied in distributing her wreathed smiles to pay any attention whatever to the leader's baton. Her claims to public admiration, like those of Mme. DUVERGER, consist in her diamonds. It is too late for us to enter a protest against these excrescences, which have been permitted to grow upon the fair form of art. The nuisance is fostered by the bad taste, which is the prevailing epidemic among the *jeunesse dorée* of the age. HERVE's personation of the part of *Faust*—for he is himself one of the actors in the piece—is as contemptible as Mlle. ANTIGNY'S *Valentine*. But despite these drawbacks—go and see "Le Petit Faust" by all means.

The London *Daily News* says the living members of the family of the Duke of ALVA have lately experienced one of the many possible inconveniences of belonging to an historic race. It was announced some weeks ago that the Duke of ALVA had gone to the Porte St. Martin Theatre, to see M. SARDOU's drama, entitled "Patrie," and people speculated freely as to what the effect upon him would be of meeting his celebrated ancestor in his traditional character of a cruel and merciless tyrant. The unfortunate inheritor of a great and bad name has since written to M. SARDOU to request that when his piece is printed the personage now known as the *Duke of Alva* may be called by some other title; and, according to the newspapers, the desired alteration in the name borne by the villain of the piece is really to be made. It is said too, that the Duke of ALVA is about to publish a collection of family papers, with a view of proving that his ancestor has been grievously maligned, and that he was not nearly so black as historians have painted him. "Of course," suggests the journal we quote from, "by a judicious treatment of facts—the suppression of some, the presentation, in brilliant colors, of others—even the character of the sanguinary Duke of ALVA may be whitened; and it is said that his descendant rests his case on certain letters wherein the Governor of the Low Countries recommends to PHILIP II. a policy of mercy which, somehow, under that Governor's own direction, was never carried out. If the living Duke has fairly succeeded in convincing M. SARDOU that he has libeled the dead Duke, then, as he could not change the character of his dramatic personage, M. SARDOU has done quite right in promising to give him a new name; but it is evident, all the same, that if the Duke of ALVA's example were to be generally followed, and if M. SARDOU's example should be followed also, there would soon be an end to the historical drama in all countries. As long, however, as monarchs make no objection to the presentation of their ancestors on the stage in an unflattering light, we do not see why representatives of historic families should show themselves so sensitive."

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the report of the commission appointed by the Minister of the Emperor's Household and Fine Arts in December last, to consider what reforms might be introduced into the system of examining plays at the Theatre Francais and the Odeon. The result of the inquiry has been, with respect to the former of those establishments, a recommendation to substitute for the present reading, a committee composed of all the male *sociétaires*, the administrative Board of six members of the same, presided over by the director, and which is renewed every year; the presence of five of the number would be sufficient to give a decision. Dramatic authors would, however, have the option of demanding a general committee of all the *societaires*, as at present. At the Odeon, the situation of which differs essentially from the Francais in being a private enterprise with a subvention, and not a State institution, the Commission proposes that the director, who has hitherto accepted or refused pieces, entirely on his own responsibility, should in future be aided by four persons appointed by the Minister. In both cases a definitive decision must be given within six weeks from the date on which the play shall have been deposited with the Secretary of the theatre. The report is followed by decrees sanctioning the recommendations of the Commission.

On April 21, the remains of the late ADAH ISAACS MENKEN were exhumed from the cemetery Pere la Chaise, and reinterred in the cemetery Montparnasse, south of Paris, where a splendid Egyptian obelisk, nearly nine feet in height, surmounted with an urn, and covered with flowers, immortal wreaths, &c., has been erected at a cost of 2,000 francs. Miss MENKEN, it will be recollected, died in Paris on Aug. 10, and her remains were temporarily placed in Pere la Chaise, where a small black board with her name was all to indicate the spot.

The Paris correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: There are now two natives of Toulouse at the Opera Comique, who are great favorites. Their history is worth telling. M. CAPOUL is now the tenor in vogue. He was a clerk in M. MIRES' bank; a friend discovered he had an excellent voice, and advised him to cultivate it. He followed the advice, and leaped at once from an annual income of a few hundred francs to a salary of $12,000 to $15,000 a year. His father keeps the largest hotel at Toulouse, and is very wealthy. The other singer Toulouse has sent forth is a young fellow, just 19, named GAILHARD. His father was a blacksmith, or carpenter, and so stupid a fellow that he refused to allow his son to be taught to read or to write. The boy had a decided turn for music, and begged his father to allow him to learn it. The father refused, and made the lad stick to the workshop. The father, however, died a few years ago; the lad then entered the Conservatory. He is now on the road to fame and fortune.

It is said M. MAURICE STRAKOSCH is about to build a great concert-room in Paris. It will cost 5,000,000 francs. He is reported to have obtained 2,500,000 francs for it already.

The Silver Tie and the Golden Spike.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 4.

The railroad tie to be put down as the last tie of the Pacific Railroad is cut from a beautifully grained stick of California laurel. A silver plate, six by eight inches, is prepared by SCHULZ, FISCHER & MOHRIG, manufacturing silversmiths, to be attached to the tie. On this plate is engraved the following inscription:

The last tie laid on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, May —, 1869.

Directors—Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, E. B. Miller, Jr., C. P. Huntington, E. B. Crocker, A. P. Stanford, Charles Marsh.

Officers—Hon. Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice-President; Charles Crocker, Superintendent; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary.

Manufactured by STRAHLE & HUGHES, San Francisco. Presented by WEST EVANS.

SCHULZ, FISHER & MOHRIG are also manufacturing a gold spike, to be driven as the last spike in the railroad. It will weigh eighteen ounces, and be valued at $350. On this will be engraved the following inscription:

The last spike. The Pacific Railroad—ground broke January 8, 1863, completed May —, 1869.

May God continue the unity of our country as this railroad unites the two great oceans of the world.

The Directors' names on the third side, and the officers' names on the fourth.

Presented by DAVID HEWES, San Francisco.

A nugget about six inches in length is cast on the head of the spike, to which it is attached by a slight neck, and will be broken off by President STANFORD when he drives the spike, that it may be made into memento rings, &c.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

To Kill Moths

In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment. —*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

Herring's Safe

IN KENTUCKY.
GREAT FIRE OF BOURBON WHISKY.
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 8, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 1st inst. received and noted. The Safe of your make to which you refer was subjected to as severe a test as we can imagine a safe could be by fire. It was in the office of the United States Bonded Warehouse of G. B. Machlin, consumed by fire the night of April 2, ult., which house contained upward of 3,000 barrels of whisky, of which 3,000 barrels were burned. The safe was exhumed after several days, and the papers and books therein were entirely legible. We would not have believed any safe would have stood the test so creditably.

Yours, truly, GAINES, BERRY & CO.

More than 30,000 HERRING'S SAFES have been sold and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the Improved Herring's Patent Champion, for sale at low prices.

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No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., N. Y.
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—*Advertisement.* New-Orleans.

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of these celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st, N. Y. —*Advertisement.*

Weber

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BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

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Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.

India Goods, (Specialty,)

In every variety and kind, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 858 Broadway, up stairs.

Invalids, Attention!—HEALTH RESTORED, DIABETES CURED. WAUKESHA BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER infallibly cures BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, and all disorders of the bladder. Eminent Physicians of this City and elsewhere guarantee its efficacy. Address
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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Superior Quality of Boots, Shoes, gaiters and slippers, of every variety, ready made and made to order at moderate prices. C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

BIRTHS.

DEVINS.—On Thursday, May 13, Mrs. WILLIAM H. DEVINS, No. 100 Java-st., Greenpoint, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

KILGOUR—WEBSTER.—Thursday evening, May 13, at St. Paul's Reformed Church, West 40th-st., by Rev. Alexander Thompson, GEORGE C. KILGOUR, of Brooklyn, to MARY S. WEBSTER, of this City.

DIED.

CHRISTIE.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, May 15, Mrs. EUPHEMIA CHRISTIE, aged 51 years.

The funeral will be at Christ Church, Warwick, on Tuesday, May 18, at 2 P. M. The train on the Erie Railroad at 8 A. M. reaches Warwick in time.

CONNOLLY.—At his residence, No. 450 5th-av., CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—At Valparaiso, Chili, on Saturday, April 10, of pleuro pneumonia, and after a brief illness, JAMES N. COOPER, aged 51 years, formerly of Bangor, Me.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

COLBURN.—At No. 49 West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, May 15, suddenly, G. THRASHER, only son of Geo. C. and Helen Sherman Colburn, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The remains will be taken to Dartmouth, Mass., for interment.

COOKE.—In this City, on Friday, May 14, ROBERT L., second son of Rev. William H. and Elizabeth Stephens Cooke, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 11 A. M., at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

DUKE.—On Thursday, May 13, SARAH WRIGHT, wife of William S. Duke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Riverdale, at 10½ A. M. on Monday, the 17th inst., without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 9:40 A. M.

GUILLEAUME.—On Friday, May 14, after a short illness, MARIE JOSEPHINE, wife of L. Guilleaume.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 173 Amity-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 14, ABIEL B. HEGEMAN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, S. L. Fowler, No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Foster's Meadow for interment.

LORD.—On Friday evening, May 14, at his residence in Laight-st., RUFUS L. LORD, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCHENCK.—On Saturday, May 15, WILLIE B., twin son of Wm. K. and Harriett S. Schenck, aged 3 months and 13 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 72 Orchard-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 15, ABRAHAM B. SHAW, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Herkimer-st., above Troy-av., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members, held at Curet's on Saturday evening, May 15, the following ticket was nominated:

For President,
M. C. D. BORDEN, with Low, Harriman & Co.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
Corresponding Secretary,
A. M. PALMER, with *Commercial Advertiser.*
Recording Secretary,
SAMUEL PUTNAM, with Fletcher Harrison & Co.
Treasurer,
A. B. CARPENTER, with Leather Manufacrs' Bank.
For Directors,
CHAS. F. ALLEN, with the Great Western Ins. Co.
HARVEY H. WOODS, with 2d-av. Railroad Co.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
EDWARD HASLER, with the Citizens' Saving Bk.
WM. T. PEOPLES, with the Great Western Ins. Co.
GEORGE B. MILLS, with Murray, Ferris & Co.
GEORGE F. SHERMAN, with U. S. Customs.
ELECTION TUESDAY, 18TH INST.
Poll open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.
Ratification meeting at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.
THEODORE F. ALLEN,
SAMUEL W. HARNED,
WILLIAM F. T. CHAPMAN,
JOSEPH F. HANFORD,
EDWIN G. MATURIN,
Executive Committee.

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DR. MORRIS' PILE CURE AND BLOOD RENOVATOR—A healthy powder of pure drugs. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Wholesale at CRITTENTEN.S, No. 7 6th-av.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge; service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach in this Chapel SUNDAY, May 16, at 7½ P. M. The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, E. D.—Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, will administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation in St. Paul's Church, corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., on WHITSUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. The services will be choral, with Processional and Recessional Hymn, sung by a full choir of vested choristers.
W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

IN COOPER INSTITUTE—THE THIRD and fourth of the course of twenty-four lectures will be delivered in Room No. 18, showing the true sense and meaning of the Book of Revelations, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; the great oil-painting of the millenial reign of Christ and his resurrected saints during the executive judgment will be used in the lecture. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev E. D. MURPHY, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, editor of *Liberal Christian*, Pastor, will preach in Hanson Hall, (Temperance Lodge Rooms,) 3d-av., east side, above 128th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., entrance in 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach in the MORNING and Rev. Dr. E. Y. HIGBIE in the EVENING.

REV. HORACE COOK, PASTOR OF 7th-st. M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Law of Labor.* Evening—*Spiritual Wealth.* The public are invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The morning service will be his second anniversary sermon. Theme—*How to Preach the Gospel.*

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, WILL preach at John-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN in the evening, at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR CORner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach in this church in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7¾. Prompt attention will be given to seating the congregation.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. Dr. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Mission Room, corner 124th-st. and 3d-av., (over the Savings Bank.) Services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2¼ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Rev. R. M. STRATTON, the recently appointed Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Seats free, and the public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fifth lecture to young men. Subject—*Profane Swearing.*

RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, the 16th inst. Service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 29th-st., near 5th-av.—One of the most eligible pews in the Church for rent; owner leaving. Address Box No. 6,726 Post Office.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS—CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the concluding lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Immortal Hope.* The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal.)—Divine service in Hlasko Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) 10½ A. M. and 7¾. The Rector, Rev. J. E. HOMANS, will preach.

REV. DR. DIX WILL LECTURE AT Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, May 16, at 7½ P. M. Last of the course on the Incarnation. Subject—*The World's Trial.*

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, OPEN all Summer, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music; Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M.; children's service, 3½ P. M. Rev. W. E. EIGENBRODT, D. D., will preach at 7¾ P. M. Dr. CLARE BEAMES, organist of the chapel, will give a full course of instruction in music and congregational singing on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON of each week, at 4 o'clock, for the children, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for adults.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.
46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Hours of service on SUNDAY:
10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M.
Sunday-school:
2½ o'clock P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:
First—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P M.
Sixth—No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighth—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Sixteenth—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner of 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
Seventh—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German Services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, D. D., of Boston, editor of the *Zion's Herald*, will preach in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The Juvenile Missionary Society will hold their monthly meeting in the lecture-room, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The Pastor, Rev. W. H. THOMAS, will preach in the evening, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Reformers and Reforms of To-day.*

PUBLIC EXERCISES OF THE "MORNing Star" Sunday School will be held on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st. Speakers: HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of Washington, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. W. C. VAN METER and others. B. G. BLOSS, Esq., will present the school with a beautiful banner. Singing by the celebrated Hutchinson Family. All are invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st-st., near 6th-av., will be opened on SUNDAY, 16th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D.; at 4 P. M. by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Friends of Church extension are invited to be present.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening and Experience meeting on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock; seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the Pastor will, by request, repeat a sermon on *The Beginning and End of Christian Knowledge.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Please God, Divine Service on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

DO THE DEAD IN CHRIST SEE their Friends in this Life? will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING lecture by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st. The ordinance of baptism after the lecture. Seats free. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear of *the Soon Coming of Christ*, and *How to Obtain a Future Life*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. GEORGE B. NEWCOMB, of Connecticut, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—Services with divine permission, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. EVENING—*Preparations for the Receiving of the Law from Mount Sinai.*

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH, 54TH and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, [illegible]. This church is free at all its services. [illegible] service at 7¾ o'clock P. M. [illegible] o'clock. Morning service at [illegible] o'clock.

NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE AMERican Church Union.—On WHITSUNDAY, the sixth sermon of the course—*Office of the Holy Ghost in the Church*, by Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and [illegible] Home Chapel, No. 29 East [illegible] and 4th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. SPENCER in the evening.

THE ANNUAL BACCALAUREATE sermon before the graduating class in Columbia College Law School will be preached by Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., on the evening of SUNDAY, May 16, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN. Evening, Rev. Dr. [illegible] *Pacific Railway and its Lessons.* Galleries free.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, having sailed for Europe, Rev. Dr. W. D. WRIGHT will supply the pulpit for this month, preaching SUNDAYS 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. [illegible] FIELD. EVENING, by Rev. [illegible] Strangers provided with seats.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. [illegible] NELL, of Lowell, Mass. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. [illegible] D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at [illegible] Sunday school at 2, prayer meeting at 7¼ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. [illegible] Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ A. M. [illegible] prayer and catechetical instruction [illegible]

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., and 11th-st.—Fourth Universalist Congregation.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] Service in the EVENING 7½ [illegible]

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, [illegible] Subject for the evening—*Inspiration.* Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING IN Clinton Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., [illegible] ton, by Elder J. K. BELLOWS [illegible] Morning—*Self-Examinations* [illegible] *three Hundred Days and Cleansing the Sanctuary.*

REV. D. McMACLISE, D. D., [illegible] elect, will preach (D. V.) in the [illegible] byterian Church, 7th-av., near [illegible] at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible] *Naaman the Leper.*

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., EAST OF 3D-av.—The Church of the [illegible] Thomas' Mission of [illegible] Rev. [illegible] ROBERTS will (D. V.) officiate every SUNDAY [illegible] o'clock P. M. Seats are free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—YORKVILLE—84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. W. DYMOND, Rector. Free Episcopal [illegible] MORNING and EVENING. Sunday School [illegible] public are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY [illegible] by Rev. W. MCALLISTER, and [illegible] F. PEASE. Sunday School [illegible] o'clock. All the seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—Corner of 4th-av. and 82d-st.—Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector. Divine service [illegible]

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. SHEDD preaches in the [illegible]

ADVENT MEETINGS.—LOVE FEAST at the Church, No. 138 West [illegible] 10½ A. M.; Love Feast at 3 P. M. [illegible] Elder COX. Subject—*The Personal Coming of Christ.*

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service [illegible] of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. All seats free.

REV. DR. DEEMS, PASTOR OF CHURCH of the Strangers, will preach [illegible] day afternoon temperance [illegible] 18th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY [illegible]

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. [illegible] WARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and [illegible] vited. Seats all free.

WHO IS HE?—THE PASTOR OF MOUNT Zion, Bishop SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, [illegible] free. Subject—*The Second Child*—[illegible]

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Modern Pentecost.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, South side 42d-st., between [illegible] W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Preaching [illegible] at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTant Episcopal Church will [illegible] the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and [illegible] 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. [illegible]

BISHOP BEDELL WILL PREACH in the Church of the Ascension next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

BISHOP BEDELL WILL PREACH in the Church of the Ascension next SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on [illegible]

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING [illegible] on 54th-st., a short distance west of [illegible]

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 274 5th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........s3	120¾
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........	116
10,000	do..........s3	116
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........	116¾
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	118⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........s3	118⅜
75,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........	118⅜
69,000	do..........s3	118⅜
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C..........	109⅛
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.,..........	65⅛
15,000	do..........	65⅛
11,000	N. C. 6s, new..........	55⅛
1,000	La. 6s..........	73⅛
9,000	Brook. 6s, W. L..........	95⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s..........	89⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M..........	100
7,000	Erie 3d M..........	88
3,000	Erie 4th M..........	80
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M..........	94
10,000	O. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds..........	100
1,000	Chi., R. I.&P.7s..........	97½
2,000	Mor.& Es.1st M..........	98
6,000	Mor.& Es.2d M..........	93½
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M..........	94¼
1,000	do..........	94½
10,000	M. &St.P. 7 3-10 con..........	93
1,000	do..........	93½
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st..........	90
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M..........	86¾
6,000	do..........	86⅞
25,000	do.....2d call	86¾
2,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d M..........	81
3,000	Tol.,P.&W. 1st, West Div..........	84⅛
2,000	Lake S. Div. B..........	89
4,000	St. Louis & I. M. 1st M. Bds..........	85
21	Amer. Ex. Bank..........	112
100	Mariposa Pf..........	49
500	Pacific Mail..........	95⅛
15	do..........	95⅛
20	B'k. & Bro. Asso..........	106
7	Del. & Hud. Can..........	132
408	Adams Ex..........	61¼
25	do..........	61
200	Wells-Fargo Ex..........	33⅛
100	U. S. Ex..........	67
25	A. M. U. Ex..........	40½
100	do..........	40⅝
400	N. Y. Cen..........	182¼
200	do..........b3	182¼
200	do..........c	182⅛
200	Hudson..........	157⅜
120	do......bet. call	157⅛
300	Harlem..........	148
200	Reading..........	96¾
200	do..........	96⅛
1100	do..........	96⅛
100	Mich. Southern..........	106⅝
400	do..........	106⅜
1300	do..........	106⅛
1600	do..........	106
28	Panama R..........	322
100	Ill. Cen..........	146⅛
300	Clev. & Pitts..........	93
400	Chic. & N. W..........	91⅝
300	do..........	91⅜
200	do..........	91⅝
10	do..........	92⅛
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf..........	103⅛
63	C., C., Cin. & I. R..........	71⅛
50	do..........	72
100	Lake Shore..........	106
40	do..........	106¼
50	do..........	105⅛
200	do..........	105⅞
80	Chi. & R. I. R..........	129
300	do..........	128⅛
300	do..........	128⅜
500	do..........	128⅝
10	do..........	129⅛
300	Mil. & St. P..........	78⅝
25	do..........	78⅛
100	Tol., W. & W..........	76⅛
200	do..........	75⅛
500	do..........	75⅛
1300	do..........	75⅛
200	Tol., W. & W. Pf..........	82
6	P., Ft.W. & C..........	154⅛
200	do..........	155⅛
100	Alt.&T.H.Pf...b10	72
100	do..........	72
400	Ohio & Miss..........	33⅛
300	do..........	33⅛
6	Chic. & Alton..........	157⅛
50	do..........	158
100	do..........	158⅛
100	Del., L. & W..........	119
300	do..........	119⅝
100	do..........	119⅝
60	do.....2d call	119⅝
50	N. J. Cen..........	118⅛
162	do..........	118
59	Morris & Es..........	90⅛
12	N. Y. & N. H..........	132
200	H. & St. J. R. Pf..........	118
200	do.....2d call	117⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C..........	121⅛
50,000	do..........	121⅜
7,000	do..........	121⅞
41,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......s3	118¾
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........c	121
25,000	do..........	121
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R..........	108⅛
5,000	do..........	108⅛
$50,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..........	117⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65..........	116⅝
1,000	do..........	116⅜
11,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68 b3..........	118¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........	109⅛
30,000	U.S. 6s Cur..........	106⅝
20,000	do..........	106⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, x c..........	68
1,000	do..........	68⅛
1,000	do..........	68½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..........	68⅝
2,000	do..........	68⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss..........	91½
2,000	N. Car. 6s..........	60
8,000	do..........	59⅝
8,000	Mo. St. 6s..........	89½
1,500	Ga. St. 6s..........	82
1,000	Mich. So., d M..........	94
500	Lake S. Div. Bs..........	89
1,000	do..........	89½
100	Mariposa Pref..........	48⅛
100	do..........b10	48⅝
100	Pacific Mail..........	95⅛
500	do..........	95⅛
100	West U. T..........	44⅛
400	do..........	44⅝
100	Boston W. P..........	17⅛
50	Adams Ex..........	61⅛
100	do..........	61⅛
100	American Ex..........	40⅛
15	Merch. Un. Ex..........	15
100	U. S. Ex..........	67
100	do..........	66⅛
100	do..........	66⅞
600	Reading..........	96
100	N. Y. Cen..........	182
300	do..........	181¾
100	Hudson R..........	157
200	Harlem..........	147⅜
300	Mich. So. R..........	106⅛
300	Ill. Cen..........	146
300	Clev. & Pitts..........	93
200	do..........	93⅛
700	Chi. & N.W. Pf..........	103⅛
300	Chi. & N. W..........	91⅛
300	do..........b10	91⅛
500	do..........	91⅝
600	do..........b30	92⅛
200	Lake Shore R..........	105⅞
100	Chi. & R. I..........	128
100	do..........	127⅜
200	do..........	127⅜
100	Mil. & St. P..........	78⅛
100	do..........	78⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf..........	87⅝
200	T., W. & W..........	75⅛
300	do..........	75⅛
600	do..........	76
350	New-Jersey Cen..........	117⅛
100	Mor. & Es..........	90⅛
300	Alt. & T. H..........	40
100	Col. C. I. C..........	46⅛
100	H. & S. J. Pf..........	116⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$20,000	Va. 6s, R..........c	50⅛
15,000	Ala. 8s..........	102⅛
100	Pacific Mail..........	94⅞
200	Mich. So..........c	106
600	Reading..........	96⅛
400	do..........b3	96⅛
600	Chic. & N. W..........s3	91⅛

SATURDAY, May 15—P. M.

The following is the Second official notification from the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of United States Bonds, by authority and for account of the SINKING FUND of Feb. 25, 1862. It will be seen that the present notice varies from the first by inviting proposals to sell the *Principal* of the Bonds or Registered Certificates, [without reference to the accumulated Gold *Interest;* the latter to be paid to the seller in Gold from the date of the last half yearly payment of Interest. Thus, the 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865, May and November Interest, if sold to the Sinking Fund, will receive, on Wednesday next, 20 days Gold Interest in addition to the Currency price of the sale; while the 5-20s of 1865, 1867 and 1868, January and July Interest, will receive in Gold 4 months and 20 days Interest in addition to the Currency price of the sale.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869. }

SECOND PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, May 19, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue; and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the *principal* of the Bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued *interest*, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted, will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on Wednesday of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

The sales of Gold, which left off 139¼ on Friday night, were advanced to-day to 139½@139¾@139⅞@139½ ₱ cent.; closing 139⅝@¾ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were held with firmness by most of the leading drawers, 109⅝@109¾ on London, 60 days; but the actual transactions of the day (the steamers sailing at too early an hour for business for Saturday's mails) were at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent., and at 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent., short sight.

The Money Market for the week closed easy at 7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Stock Brokers, and 7@8 ₱ cent. to the Bill Brokers on prime Merchant paper of short date. Some considerable balances were tendered late in the day to the leading Stock firms at 6 ₱ cent.; but this is 1 ₱ cent. below the prevailing rule of the Street, and we scarcely feel at liberty to report that money is worth less than 7 ₱ cent. for current use on call, or 7@8 ₱ cent. on choice paper.

The Bank return of the week shows a further large gain in Deposits, *five and a half millions*, of which $1,391,000 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $1,012,000, and the Specie average down $706,000. The Treasury Office during the week received in Gold for Customs $2,589,597, and paid out for Gold Interest $2,618,676.

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds of the United States were higher than the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 and the 5-20s of 1862 and 1867 were ever before reported, and the other Gold-bearing Stocks were advanced in proportion. The 1881s sold up to 121⅝; the 5-20s of 1862, at 121¼, and the 1867s at 119 ₱ cent. The State Bonds were steady, the Railways somewhat tame, and prices on the New-York and Western Roads somewhat below the figures of Friday night.

No late Boards were held, (the usual custom on Saturday,) but the following quotations were made at 5 o'clock in the Long Room and on the Street:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..........	109⅛	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	120⅞	121⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	118⅛	118⅞
American Gold Coin..........	139⅛	139⅝
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	65¾	65¾
Virginia Bonds, old..........	58	58
Missouri Bonds..........	89½	89¼
North Carolina Bonds, new..........	55¼	55⅛
New-York Central..........	182⅜	181⅞
Reading Railway..........	96⅛	96
Chicago and Rock Island..........	128⅜	127⅞
Northwest Common..........	91⅞	92
Northwest Preferred..........	104	103⅛
Michigan Southern..........	106¾	106½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne..........	155⅛	155
Cleveland and Pittsburg..........	92⅝	93¼
Pacific Mail Company..........	95½	95½
St. Paul Preferred..........	87¾	87½
St. Paul Common..........	78¾	78¾
Toledo and Wabash..........	76⅛	76
Ohio and Mississippi..........	33¼	33⅝
Mariposa Preferred..........	49	48¾
Lake Shore..........	106¼	105⅞
Hudson River..........	157¼	157¼
Louisiana Levee 6s..........	70	70

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881..........	121	5-20 coup., '65 n. is..........	118¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..........	121⅞	5-20 reg., 1867..........	118⅛
5-20 coup., 1862..........	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1867..........	118⅞
5-20 coup., 1864..........	116¾	5-20 coup., 1868..........	118¾
5-20 reg., 1865..........	116⅝	10-40 reg..........	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865..........	117	10-40 coup..........	109⅛
6s Currency..........	106⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5 ₱ c..........	97¼	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69⅞
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..	100	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	89⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	98	California 7s, large bds.	130
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	100	Connecticut 6s..........	101
Tenn. 6s, ex coup..........	68⅛	Rhode Island 6s..........	101
Tenn. 6s, new bds..........	65⅛	Alabama 5s..........	67
Virginia 6s, new bds..	61⅛	Alabama 8s..........	102
Georgia 6s..........	82	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	110⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds..	95⅛	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan.	110⅛
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	55⅛	N Y 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70..	110
Missouri 6s..........	89⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72..	103
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is..	91⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76..	98
Louisiana 6s..........	73⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..........	130	Bank of North Amer..	111
Manhattan..........	140	Hanover..........	112⅛
Merchants'..........	127	Nassau..........	102⅛
Mechanics'..........	136	Corn Exchange..........	132
America..........	148	St. Nicholas..........	115
Phenix..........	109	Commonwealth..........	115
Butchers' & Drovers'..	135	Imp. and Traders'..........	134
Mechanics & Traders'..	125	Park..........	160
State of New-York..........	108	Manuf's and Merch's..	101
Ocean..........	106	Central National..........	115
American Exchange..	112	First National..........	229
Chatham..........	150	Fourth National..........	105⅛
Bank of the Republic..	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..........	88	Chi. R. I. & P..........	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..........	93	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	85	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n..	85	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99⅛
Erie 7's 2d ind 1879..	91	New-Jersey Cen.2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883..	87⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M..	105⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	79	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888..	77	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M..	94
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77..	89	Cleve. & P. 4th M..........	75⅛
H.R. 7s, 2d M.,S.F.'85.	104	Chi. & Alton 1st M..........	103
Mich.C. n. 1st M 8s,'82.	119	Chi. & Alton inc..........	91
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M..	93⅛	Peninsula R. R. bds..	91
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱c.	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870..	119⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M..	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Mil.&St.P. I.& M. d..	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	75	Chi. & Mil. 1st M..........	89
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. int. bd's	90	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M..	95	Mar. Trustee Cer..........	80⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. bonds..........	100	Long Dock bonds..........	93
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	115	Am.D'k & Imp'nt bds	96⅛
Lack. & Western bds.	94	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	86⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st M..	93	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	84⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M..	93	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	90
Tol. & W. 2d M..........	93	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	94
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77	So. Carolina 6s..........	76⅛
Tol.,W. & W.,c.c.S'k.F.	78	So. Carolina 6s, n. b..	75
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93..	78	Iron Mountain bonds.	85
Gal. & Chi. extended.	96	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	98
Gal. & Chic. 2d M..........	95	Lake Shore Div. bds..	89
Chi. & R. I. 1st M..........	100		

The completion of the Pacific Railroad and the prospects of a heavy business thereon have stimulated the demand for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Company. These Bonds are obtainable for about 15 ₱ cent. less than the Five-twenties, while they bear the same rate of interest and have longer to run.

The decease of Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, at the advanced age of 83 years, took place this morning at his residence in Laight-street, St. John's Park. He had long retired from all other business than the care of his vast Real and Personal estate, which, at present values, will aggregate nearly five million of dollars. The main portion of his Realty is the well-known block of Offices, Bankers' and Brokers', bounded by Exchange-place and William-street, with an extensive wing running back to Beaver-street, from which he derived a rental equal to about 7 ₱ cent. on three millions, gross value. His Personalty was for the greater part in the Public Funds of the United States, subscribed for at par during and at the close of the war. He made it a duty of loyalty and almost a religious obligation, pending our great struggle, to respond to every appeal of the Treasury for material aid. He once said to us that he believed he had subscribed to or bid for every public loan of the United States. He was once robbed of about $1,100,000 of his Bonds and Certificates of Stock, the event being then and since known as the "Lord robbery." By dint of large expenses, paid to the Police and to other detectives, he ultimately secured nearly the whole of these Securities. He also held largely of American Railway Bonds and Stocks—chiefly the former—and some State and City Securities. Mr. LORD was a bachelor, and his great estate goes to his brothers and sisters and their children and grandchildren. The estate of the late JOHN JAY PHELPS, whose death preceded that of Mr. LORD only three days, is also valued at nearly or quite five millions of dollars, which goes to an only son and daughter, Mr. WALTER PHELPS and Mrs. DODGE.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $984,433; total payments, $1,008,203; balance, $84,562,582. The receipts include, for Customs, $332,000; for Gold Notes, $104,000.

Report of specie exported from the port of New York, for the week ending May 15:

May 11—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, silver bars..........	$90,136
May 11—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, gold bars..........	21,300
May 11—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, foreign silver..........	1,200
May 11—Steamship *Alaska*, Aspinwall, Mexican silver..........	2,500
May 11—Steamship *Alaska*, Aspinwall, American silver..........	28,500
May 12—Steamship *Scotia*, Liverpool, American silver..........	10,000
May 13—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana, Spanish doubloons..........	274,970
May 13—Steamship *Hermann*, Southampton, Mexican silver..........	99,030
May 13—Steamship *Hermann*, Bremen, foreign silver..........	1,200
May 15—Steamship *Lafayette*, Havre, gold bars..........	93,400
Total..........	$622,236

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending May 14, 1869, was $4,185,326.

The Albany *Argus* gives this list of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., May 14, 1869: *Alfred H. Smith*, Albion, flour; *United States*, Little Falls, mixed; *Charles*, Northwestern, lumber.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the coal trade of the week:

> The suspension this week in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions has demonstrated how uncertain any trade is when governed wholly or in part by a combination to gain their own selfish ends. On last Saturday it was generally understood that the stoppage had been indefinitely postponed, and on Thursday, when it took place, it was an event of general surprise. Even the men at most of the collieries were prepared to work, and, in many instances, had started when notified to stop. There was no material change in the production of the other districts until yesterday, when the Wilkesbarre and many of the Delaware and Hudson Company's men went out. It would now appear from present indications that the suspension will become general, but on this point we will not hazard an opinion. We do not even believe that the leaders of the organization can give any reliable information as to how far they can control the men, but unless they can make it general, all will probably resume work.
>
> The New-York market has advanced from 75c.@$1 ₱ ton, but there is no great anxiety to obtain supplies at these prices.
>
> There is apparently but little change to report in the New-England trade. Prices are somewhat higher, but with no undue excitement among purchasers.
>
> The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending May 12:

Bath..........	$2 65	Salem..........	$2 55
Kennebunkport..........	3 00	Newport..........	2 00
Saco..........	3 00	Providence..........	2 00
Boston..........	2 50	Norwich..........	2 00
Hyannis..........	2 50	New-Haven..........	1 75
Ipswich..........	3 25	New-York..........	$1 30@1 35
Neponset..........	2 60	Troy..........	1 55
New-Bedford..........	2 00	St. John's, gold..........	1 00

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their Cotton circular of this date, give the following statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans..........	5,680	67,656	14,279	2,944
Mobile..........	2,458	33,114	1,300	....
Galveston..........	1,130	6,141	....	1,500
Florida..........	28	....	....	....
Savannah..........	4,916	25,127	....	....
Charleston..........	2,719	10,260	1,810	....
New-York..........	2,597	48,498	6,685	2,815
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore..........	2,100	24,000	....	....
Total this week..........	21,608	214,796	24,074	7,259
Previously reported..........	1,926,072	......	852,300	391,507
Total since Sept. 1, 1868..........	1,947,680	214,796	876,374	398,766
Same time last year..........	2,050,449	173,294	1,176,368	383,816

Stocks in the interior towns May 14, 1869:	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga..........	10,400	8,062
Columbus, Ga..........	4,200	2,504
Macon, Ga..........	1,903	3,811
Montgomery, Ala..........	1,405	1,271
Memphis, Tenn..........	12,325	1,177
Nashville, Tenn..........	2,438	1,126
Total..........	32,671	17,951
Statistical position:	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool..........	374,000	587,440
Afloat from India..........	330,000	279,000
Afloat from America..........	183,000	149,000
Stock in London..........	77,920	45,520
Afloat for London..........	70,000	40,000
Stock in Havre..........	40,460	32,922
Afloat for Havre..........	53,485	43,651
Stock in Bremen..........	8,858	9,786
Afloat for Bremen..........	7,039	4,247
Stock in United States ports..........	214,796	173,294
Stock in the interior towns..........	32,671	17,951
Total..........	1,390,229	1,382,811
Excess in visible supply..........		7,418

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 60,000 bales; same time 1868, 160,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¾d.; then 12¼d.

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the week ending May 15: David B. Swan, John Brown, Horace Smith, Sophia E. Torilhon, Benjamin Netroon, Elizabeth Baylies, John A. Ryerson, Mary Allstead, (foreign,) William G. Allison, James M. Billings, Sarah Ward, Jeremiah S. Lord, Samuel N. Berg, Johanna Geary, Eve Ranos, John Reynolds, Honora White, George C. Yetman, Nancy Ball, Eva A. Preis, John Weiscopp, George Baker, John Donnelly, William Ficken, William Newell, Thos. Stewart, Annette Brauchee.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 15.

By Judge Clerke.

In relation to Quackenboss' motions; the motion against Southwick is granted, unless he move to open the default in the General Term on the 20th inst. The motion to remove Quackenboss is denied, without costs. The motion to open the default is denied, as the Special Term has already decided same motion, but, as above mentioned, the motion can be made at the General Term, as provided by the order there.

SUPER OR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 15.

By Judge McCunn.

Lynch *vs.* Case; motion granted without costs.
Cunningham *vs.* Schutz; Sheriff's bill taxed.
Prescott *vs.* Prescott; motion denied with $10 costs.
Hilton *vs.* Hilton; motion granted and cause referred.
Blumenthal *vs.* Raphael; motion granted.
Kassenberg *vs.* Westing; motion granted.
Ironig *vs.* Fox; motion granted.
Schloss *vs.* Liberman; motion granted.
Phyfe *vs.* Eimer; motion granted.
Kaiser *vs.* Rosenberg; motion granted without costs.
Wilson *vs.* Long; order granted.
Lord *vs.* Long; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 15.

By Judge Brady.

Connaughton *vs.* Connaughton; see opinion.
Ford *vs.* Ford; order settled.
Moneuse *vs.* Moneuse; motion granted; see opinion.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Coman, Alderman.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

On Thursday night, Michael Howett, a stranger in the City, occupied a room at No. 104½ Cherry-st., and was robbed of a silver watch while asleep. Martin Kent and his wife Johanna were yesterday arraigned before the Alderman on a charge of stealing the missing timekeeper. As Martin had confessed his guilt and implicated his wife, they were both committed for trial in the Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A DOUBLE ASSAULT.

Jacob Schwab and Albert Schwab feeling aggrieved, for some reason not developed, by the conduct of George Reiser, Jr., undertook to obtain satisfaction by assaulting him, the one with a club and the other with a stone. The result was that Reiser received two severe cuts on the head, and the two Schwabs were arrested and committed for trial.

STREET ACCIDENT.

Friday evening Fanny Bluh was run over at the corner of Avenue C and Second-street, by a wagon in charge of Samuel Montgomery, and was seriously injured. Montgomery was arrested at the time of the occurrence, and a complaint being made against him by Fanny Stein, of No. 223 Third-street, who witnessed the accident and alleges that it was the result of carelessness on his part, he was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Charles A. Gunst, of No. 221 Sixth-avenue, was absent from home during the afternoon of Friday, and left all his doors securely locked when he went away. During his absence one of his neighbors heard a noise in his room and seeing a man there, called in Officer Thompson, of the Ninth Precinct, who arrested the intruder. The prisoner gave his name as George Louis Schultz, and as the fastening of the door had been forced, and he could give no satisfactory explanation of his presence in the room, he was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial on a charge of burglary.

A DRESS STOLEN.

Mrs. Mary Cook, of No. 367 Hudson-street, was the owner of a moire antique dress worth $125, and it having been stolen, Elizabeth Ann Munday, a colored servant employed in the house, was arrested as the thief. The complaint charges generally that Elizabeth had stolen the dress, and she was committed for trial in default of $500 bail, notwithstanding her plea of not guilty.

COLLECTING A DEBT.

Charles Waters, No. 481 Broadway, made a complaint alleging that in January, 1867, he rented a piano valued at $300 to Mrs. Emily G. Roberts; that it was delivered at her residence, No. 330 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and that, after several months, during which she paid the rent regularly, she suddenly disappeared, and the piano with her, and did not see her again until yesterday, when he caused her to be arrested by Officer Crowley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. She pleaded not guilty, and the case was placed on the calendar for an examination.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of William G. Gordon, Margaret Ann Foster, David Kopping, John Koepler, Garret Byrnes and Wm. B. Springer were proved during the past week.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Leters of administration were granted in the estates of James Cunningham, John P. Garland, James Howe, Jr., Eliza Bates, George Brolly and William Murphy, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of James, John, Catherine A. and Patrick W. Garland were granted to Ross McMann; of Kattie and James Haggerty, to Bernard B. Haggerty, of the town of Flatbush.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks ending May 8, 1869: First Regiment of Cavalry—August F. Freeh, Surgeon, vice Charles Fassin, resigned. Battery B, Third Division—J. Seymour Scott, Captain, vice James E. Curran, discharged. Second Regiment of Infantry—Thos. C. Lewis, Captain, vice W. H. Irving, resigned. Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Philip F. Smith, Major, vice W. Seebach, promoted. Ninth Regiment of Infantry—John N. Lemon, First Lieutenant, vice Joseph McDonald, resigned; Henry A. Tobias, First Lieutenant, vice Robert T. Dyar, commission vacated; John H. Wood, Second Lieutenant, vice Samuel J. Glassey, resigned; David Wolff, Second Lieutenant, vice Joseph Swords, resigned. Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Frank Leonard, First Lieutenant, vice A. McRoberts, resigned; John E. Gallup, Second Lieutenant, vice David R. W. Hutchinson, resigned. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Jno. C. Endrise, Second Lieutenant, vice John W. Wessel, resigned; Philip Fischer, Captain, vice Charles Berth, resigned; Frederick Jocher, First Lieutenant, vice Philip Fischer, promoted; George Schafer, Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick Jocher, promoted. Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Charles Heizman, Second Lieutenant, vice Richard Taylor, resigned. Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Charles L. Hull, First Lieutenant, vice John S. Van Cleef, promoted. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Charles F. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, original. Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Allin Martin, First Lieutenant, vice F. A. Parker, removed from district. Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Daniel D. Cooley, First Lieutenant, vice Willard S. Harris, resigned; Warren E. Vanderburgh, Second Lieutenant, vice Daniel D. Cooley, promoted. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Willard T. Allen, Second Lieutenant, vice John Eaton, promoted. Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—William J. Clark, Captain, vice Edwin H. Sawtelle, resigned; Cornelius L. Dodds, First Lieutenant, vice Sylvester P. Robbins, resigned; Valantine P. Schwartz, Second Lieutenant, vice Francis Chaffy, resigned. Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Alonzo Dutch, Captain, vice John S. Dingwall, resigned; Henry Hutchinson, Captain, vice Morrison, dropped by Examining Board. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Snyder, Second Lieutenant, vice A. Albrecht, dismissed.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted up to the 8th inst.: Eleventh Brigade—Frederick Scholes, Quartermaster, April 26. Sixteenth Brigade—George B. Massey, Brigade Inspector, May 8. Thirty-first Brigade—John Norris, Judge-Advocate, May 8. Third Regiment of Cavalry—Henry Clausen, Captain, April 26; Henry J. Boehrer, First Lieutenant, April 26; Diedrick Geils, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 26. First Regiment of Artillery—J. Henry Baur, First Lieutenant, April 28. Fourth Regiment of Infantry—Josiah O. Ward, Captain, April 28. Eighth Regiment of Infantry—William H. Hatzfield, Second Lieutenant, April 26. Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Alexander D. Davis, Captain, May 4; Theodore W. Meyers, Second Lieutenant, May 4; Edward H. Andrew, First Lieutenant, May 4. Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Robert Strathdee, Captain, May 8. Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Clarence Stanley, First Lieutenant, May 7. Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—William J. Carmichael, Second Lieutenant, May 7. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—George W. Wingate, Captain April 28. Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. Weidenmann, First Lieutenant, May 8. Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Samuel Hopkins, Captain, May 4. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Andrew M. Dunbar, Captain, May 8. Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Benjamin Ridley, Captain, May 1. Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. M. Bean, Second Lieutenant, May 1. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Edward Unkart, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 29.

On Monday last the Sixth Regiment paraded under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, in commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the regiment. During the afternoon the battalion was formally reviewed by Brigadier-General Burger, commanding the Second Brigade. The drill and review passed off acceptably, and the officers were complimented by General Burger and Colonel Mason, who was on the ground, in company with several officers of the Sixth.

Lieutenant J. S. Amoore, of the Brooklyn Howitzer Battery, having resigned, an election to fill the vacancy has been ordered to-morrow evening.

The closing drill for the season in Company G, First Regiment, to take place on the 26th inst., is to be signalized by a hop, and considerable preparation is already on foot for the affair.

Brigadier-General Postley, commanding the First Brigade of Cavalry, announces in recent orders that squadrons will parade in full uniform within Tompkins Park, at 2 P. M., as follows: A and B, First Regiment Cavalry, and B and C, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 17; C and D, First Regiment Cavalry, and D and E, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 18; E and F, First Regiment Cavalry, and F and G, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 19; G and I, First Regiment Cavalry, and H and I, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 20. K, First Regiment Cavalry, and K, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 21. Battalion Washington Grey Cavalry, on May 24. At these assemblies the squadrons on parade will join together, under command of the senior officer present, who will make a critical inspection, and report the result—through the regular channel—to the brigade commander. Squadrons of the right wing, First Regiment Cavalry, on May 25; squadrons of the left wing, First Regiment Cavalry, on May 26; squadrons of the right wing, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 27; squadrons of the left wing, Third Regiment Cavalry, on May 28; battalion Washington Grey Cavalry, on May 31. The following movements will be practiced at these assemblies, (squadrons being first equalized,) viz.: Dress parade and guard mounting; inspection; review; squadrons right wheel, forward; by platoons, left into line; squadrons by the right, forward in echelon; forward into line; on right squadron close column; take squadron distance; on right into line; advance in double column; front into line; retire by alternate squadrons; forward into line; platoons right wheel; forward, left front into line; on left squadron, close column; deploy to the right; prepare to dismount, dismount; prepare to mount, mount; squadrons by the left, forward in echelon; forward into line; change front, left back; change front, right back; on second squadron, close column; deploy to the left. Together with such evolutions as may be designated by the officer in charge at wing assemblies. Field officers will attend the drills of squadrons belonging to their wing, and correct and report any errors or omissions on the part of the officer in charge, or any other officer, and any want of attention to, or promptness in, the execution of orders.

In the Sixth Regiment, Joel Mason, Esq., formerly Colonel of that command, has been reëlected to his old position rendered vacant by the resignation of Colonel Steinway. Col. Mason will announce his decision in the matter next week. It is to be hoped that he will accept the position as he is not only a great favorite in the Sixth, but was a most efficient commanding officer.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Garde Lafayette,) paraded on Wednesday afternoon in the new full-dress uniform recently adopted by the command—gray chasseur jacket and dress hat, with scarlet pompon and trimmings. The regiment was under the command of Colonel Allen, and made a very fine appearance. After a march through the principal streets and a review at the City Hall by the Mayor, the command was dismissed at their armory.

Major Henry E. Roehr, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment Battalion in Brooklyn, has issued an order directing the battalion to assemble for battalion drill, with white gloves and pompons, on Thursday, May 20, 1869, and Tuesday, May 25, at Union Hall, corner of Meserole and Ewen streets. Roll call of companies at 7:50 o'clock P. M. Adjutant's call at 8 o'clock P. M. Promotions—Zavier Stoltz, Quartermaster-Sergeant Company A; Frank Dahlbender, Quartermaster-Sergeant Company D; John Kroder, Sergeant Company D. Transfers—Private Alexander Stork, from Company A to Company B; Private Henry Nahe, from Company B to Company A.

The Seventh Regiment, under command of Colonel Emmons Clark, will make its annual moonlight parade this year on the evening of the 24th inst., and a daylight drill is spoken of for next week at Tompkins-square. A project is on foot to have a grand excursion up the Hudson River, to occupy several days.

Considerable activity is observable in the First Regiment Artillery. Battery B will occupy the 17th and 18th insts. by a field target practice at East New-York with six-pounders. On Tuesday evening the battery will give a ball at Lehman's Hotel, and anticipate a jolly time. Battery K will make a mounted parade to-morrow afternoon at Tompkins-square, for drill and review, Major-General Shaler to be the reviewing officer. On Wednesday next, Battery H will celebrate their twenty-first anniversary by a dinner, to be preceded by a mounted drill and parade.

Brigadier-General Meserole announces that he hopes to soon see all the regiments composing his command, the Eleventh Brigade, wholly uniformed in gray. Should that be accomplished by the middle of June, a grand field day at Prospect Park is contemplated.

On Tuesday evening next the Brooklyn Rink will be the scene of great festivity, as on that occasion the Fourteenth Regiment will celebrate the eighth anniversary of their departure from Brooklyn for the seat of war. As a large number of leading officers of the Army of the Potomac have promised to be present on Tuesday evening, the affair will no doubt be an enjoyable one.

The recent inspection of the Ninth Regiment, on Monday evening, resulted in there being twenty-eight officers, forty-seven non-commissioned officers and 145 privates present in the new full uniform of the command. This number will, no doubt, be considerably increased by the 27th instant, when the regiment will make an anniversary parade.

It is understood that, between two stools, the Twenty-second Regiment has come to the ground. The Boston excursion has been tabooed, and the Long Branch encampment will also go by the board. It is a pity that the encampment project should be abandoned, as the last one was a source of much enjoyment. Colonel Remmey has, we are informed, decided to take his command out for target practice. Orders will be issued to-morrow for the regiment to proceed to Sing Sing on Friday next, the 21st instant, for the purpose of one day's target practice. The expenses of the trip will be paid from the regimental fund; it is therefore expected that every member will attend, and fines for non-attendence will be strictly enforced. There will be several prizes awarded to the best shots in the command. Colonel Remmey has offered a very handsome silver-mounted rifle. The Board of Officers have offered two prizes. Captain Vose and Lieutenant Austin have also contributed. At a meeting of the Board of Officers on Friday evening, it was decided to abandon the Boston excursion and the encampment for this season and devote the Summer to target practice and out-door drills. A very good arrangement as it stands.

Colonel Wilcox, of the Ninth Regiment, has offered a handsome gold medal to every member who recruits ten men to the command. This ought to make recruiting brisk for some time.

The Fourth New-Jersey Regiment, of Jersey City, celebrated its reorganization on Wednesday evening by a full-dress reception at the Velocipedrome. As the interior of the building was handsomely decorated the affair was a most brilliant and successful one.

The Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment will have a field-day at the Capitoline Grounds on the 28th inst. in celebration of the anniversary of their departure for the field in 1862. A dinner is also among the features of the day.

Captain Wm. J. A. McGrath has decided to accept the command of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, so his election will soon be effected. We congratulate Company G on their success in securing so good a commanding officer.

THE SHIP "FOSTER."

Report of the Special Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration—Conclusions and Recommendations.

The Special Committee appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration to investigate the complaints against the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, have just completed their report, which is very voluminous. After reviewing the testimony at great length the Committee reach the following conclusions:

"The Committee believe that if their proceedings in this matter have effected no more than to attract to this subject the attention of the public Press, both here and in Europe, much good has been done; not to speak of the advantage which the testimony taken by them and perpetuated, may be to passengers seeking redress by civil proceedings. In seeking for the causes of these disasters, your Committee are willing to make all due allowance for the unusual duration of the voyage at the most inclement season of the year, and the demoralization and confusion which are but too apt to follow the continued labor, anxiety and exhaustion to which officers and crew must be subjected. Careful and thorough compliance, however, by the proper officers in Liverpool, with the beneficent provisions of the English Passenger acts of 1855 and 1863, would have gone far to prevent much of the suffering to which both crew and passengers were subjected. In these acts provisions are made for the examination and survey, by an emigration officer, of the provisions and water, for proper facilities for cooking, for the number and qualification of "passenger cooks," whom the act requires to be "seafaring" men, and for the manning of the ship with an efficient crew, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer. Your Committee are unable to see how, unless these requirements of the British law had been evaded or openly violated, the calamities of this voyage could have occurred. The principal security against the recurrence of such evils, is to be found perhaps, in the rapid discontinuance of sailing ships in the carrying of immigrants to this port, and the institution of steam vessels in their stead. The story of the misfortunes of the *James Foster, Jr.*, will, it is hoped, increase the tendency in that direction. It is the manifest duty of shipowners to exercise great care and caution in the choice of the officers into whose hands the care and government of passengers across the Atlantic may be intrusted. It is at best a difficult and a delicate office, requiring, perhaps, a larger share of patience, good temper, forbearance and kind feeling than is commonly found among men educated in the rough school of a sailor's life. And yet it is hard to imagine any situation in which men are more completely helpless, more completely at the mercy of those who may be set over them, or have juster claims on the sympathies and charity of their fellows, than passengers in emigrant ships. The establishment of an efficient Police on the seas, by whose means injustice and cruelty may be detected and prevented, is a measure toward which philanthropy has as yet made little progress. Much must still depend on the humanity of shipowners, and the careful choice they make of their agents. Your Committee beg leave to suggest as subject for the consideration of your honorable Board, whether the enactment of some such provisions as to emigrant ships as are to be found in the British Passenger acts, above referred to, would not tend to the protection of passengers across the Atlantic, and the increase of their security and comforts. The subject is well worthy the attention of the Congress of the United States. When it is remembered how much of the present population of the United States is made up of immigrants or their immediate descendants, and how much of its wealth, enterprise and prosperity has sprung from their labor, nothing surely should be left undone by the country which they have chosen for their home which could tend to make their voyage to these shores as convenient and easy as possible, and impress them in advance with the provident care for their welfare displayed by the country in which their future lives are to be spent, and to whose advancement their future labors are to be devoted."

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Speeches by Messrs. Barnes and Bouce, Mrs. Hatch and Others.

The Universal Peace Union resumed its session yesterday morning at Dodworth Hall. The President, Mr. ALFRED H. LOVE, took the chair, and Mr. BARNES prayed.

Mr. LOVE denounced all military organizations, and particularly the West Point school, the money spent each year in supporting which would pay all the expense of education in Pennsylvania for ten years. He urged the repudiation of taxes, as their proceeds were improperly appropriated. He also repudiated drilling in schools.

Mr. BARNES declaimed against the public sentiment of the day, which gave the most respect to slaughterers of their fellow men.

Dr. SCHWACKHAMMER attacked Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and all other clergymen who supported the late war. He urged that children were trained from childhood to respect war, and that small swords, guns and drums were placed in their hands as toys.

Mr. MARVIN H. BOUCE said that Governments were necessary evils, with three specific objects—the protection of life, security of property and protection of natural rights. They had, however, destroyed more of these than were ever destroyed by men in a state of barbarism. He urged that Governments had no right to take human life. He gave statistics of crime in Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Michigan, which States had abolished capital punishment, to prove that since that measure was adopted there, murder and other crimes had decreased. As a rule, the speaker said, the law of capital punishment was rarely carried out. The gibbet was for the poor man only, and the State Prison usually for the poor man. If war was to be declared at all, he said, it should first be submitted to the people for ratification, as was the funding of town or county bonds.

Mr. BARNES spoke against capital punishment, and said that the Government consisted of tobacco-chewers, whisky-drinkers, swearers and murderers.

Mr. HOWE thought that the small attendance present indicated that the peace movement was not popular at present. He felt, however, that it was of value as a protest against present and future measures of aggression on the part of our Government.

Mrs. CORA V. L. HATCH-TAPPAN was announced amid loud applause, and made a fluent speech, repleat with point and grace. She said that the principles of peace were those of simple justice, and that we could only have peace when we had justice. The present condition of the countries of the world did not argue that the millennium was at hand, but so long as the Peace Society existed, it could enter its protest against wars for aggression. This Government which boasted its superiority had enslaved one race one hundred years, talked of exterminating another (the Indians,) proscribed another, (the Chinese,) and refused one-half of its population (the women) any right to participate in its workings. While slavery existed reformers denounced that only, but few protested against waging war against the Indians. Almost every spot in the country had been at some time in its history the scene of an Indian battle. SHERIDAN went out and reported a battle which amounted to nothing more than massacring a few women and children. Congress had appropriated a fund for the use of the President in settling Indian matters, but the Quakers and other friends of peace who had been lately sent to tribes at war with us could have little effect, and their failure would but be an excuse for transferring Indian affairs to the War Department and SHERMAN'S cry of extermination would be carried out. We had no right to make Indians answerable to our laws, when we do not recognize them as citizens, and until we extend the arms of the Government round them, we shall be criminals. The speaker complimented GEO. W. JULIAN, of Indiana, for introducing a bill into Congress, creating a department of Home Affairs, which should have charge of Indian matters. She then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Universal Peace Union feel the sincerest sympathy with the Society of Friends in their appointment by the President of the United States as agents to the Indians at this critical time; and while we give them the fullest support and encouragement to go forth in "spiritual power, which is mighty to the pulling down of strongholds," we at the same time regret that in these appointments the President has sent military men to those tribes that are at peace, and Quakers and friends of peace to those who have just cause for war. This is not a fair trial of the principles of peace; because the peaceful Indians will remain at peace, and in treating with the tribes at war the citizen agents will have no power to guarantee the fulfillment of treaties by Congress, and their failure will be a pretext for transferring the whole question to the War Department; therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against this manner of carrying out the measures of peace and urge upon the Congress of the United States proper measures of legislation for the Indians, and a full transfer of Indian affairs to the jurisdiction of a civil department, thus making the Indians citizens instead of outlaws.

The peace Government agents had to contend with the obstructions of disappointed politicians, with military men who were annoyed that Indian affairs had not been placed in their hands, and with traders and post agents who were angry at being able no longer to swindle the Indians. The speaker then spoke of the Cheyenne chief, MULTANATA, generally known as Black Kettle, who was killed during General CUSTER'S surprise last Winter. He was generally represented by military men as infamous and terrible, yet had once saved the life of Colonel WYNKOOP and 150 soldiers, whom he had surrounded and taken. The Colonel had told the truth in saying that he came for aggressive purposes, rather than deny the fact, and Black Kettle spared him because he would not lie. Other deeds of magnanimity on the part of MULTANATA were mentioned by the speaker, who said that he was massacred, with his wives and children, by CUSTER, while peaceably on his journey homeward. She read a letter from General SHERMAN to General GRANT, dated Dec. 28, 1866, saying:

"We must destroy the Sioux, with their wives and children; nothing else will meet the necessities of the case."

The lady then read a long poem upon MULTANATA.

Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS, wife of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, followed with able and eloquent remarks upon capital punishment, the treatment of Indians and the duty of Government, after which the Convention adjourned. It was announced that the next meeting of the Society would take place in a grove near Mystic, Conn., due notice of which would appear in the *Bond of Peace* newspaper.

The Central Park.

The Central Park is now fairly revealing its charms. The leaves of nearly all the trees have fully opened in the delicate green of May, and the few plants yet budding are rich with future promise. The weather yesterday morning was bright and balmy, and troops of children, with pleasure-seekers of maturer growth, roamed along the walks and drives, mounted the rocks that bordered the beauteous green, lingered round the fountain, and basked upon the Lake. The anticipations of the masses, however, who hoped for a visit in the afternoon, were disappointed. Rain began at 2 o'clock, which continued, with sunny intervals, until dark. Those on the spot rushed to the summer-houses, and to the new mineral-water cottage, and on the first opportunity fled for home. Carriages were numerous later in the day, but the scene was deprived of many pedestrian devotees. It is to be hoped that next Saturday will prove more propitious. On that day, the band will commence its periodical playing for the Summer. The Commissioners could much variegate the Park scenery by dressing their Police in crimson, purple, or violet, instead of the unpicturesque gray in use. Brilliant uniforms dotted throughout the universal green would add much to the general effect. In our early republican days, it was thought that bright colors were suggestive of monarchical trappings, and they were avoided in everything relating to the public service. Though republicanism is firmly footed, and all chance of a relapse into monarchy has passed, that spirit still lingers, and shows itself whenever a public uniform is to be devised. The army wears a dark blue, policemen wear a dark blue, railway conductors the same, letter carriers a sombre gray, and in the Park, beaming with poetic glories, its guardians slink around in a garb suggestive only of shabby thoughts.

A Pugnacious Prisoner Clubbed by Policemen.

At an early hour yesterday morning, PETER THORN, a native of England, and a sailor, was found in the streets of the Fourth Ward, acting in a disorderly manner. He was ordered to desist by Officer CARNS, of the Fourth Precinct, and, as the order was not obeyed, THORN was attempted to be taken into custody. As the fellow made a desperate and successful resistance the officer summoned aid, and on its arrival, in the shape of Officer KELLUM, the affair grew more serious. Before THORN could be induced to surrender, he was soundly belabored with the batons of the officers, and severely wounded in different parts of the body. During the *melée* Officer KELLUM made a false blow and, instead of the unfortunate wretch of a sailor receiving the club, it landed on the head of Officer CARNS, who was rendered almost unfit for duty thereby. As soon as THORN had been rendered docile and comfortably clubbed, the Police officers escorted him to the Oak-street Police Station, where, his wounds being dressed by a physician, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital for care and treatment.

THE POLICE BOARD.

Secret Session of the Commissioners—The Board Still Unorganized.

The much-looked-for meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, announced for yesterday, did really take place, though no definite action was taken toward perfecting an organization. Messrs. BRENNAN, MANIERRE, BOSWORTH and SMITH were, it is understood, all present, and after the transaction of a small amount of routine business, the Board proceeded to ballot for a President. As the session was a secret one, very little could be learned regarding the proceedings, except that all of the ballots proved abortive. Mr. MANIERRE was nominated for President, and Judge BRENNAN was put up in opposition. Both candidates received two votes each, so the Board adopted new tactics and balloted for Messrs. BOSWORTH and SMITH, when they again received a tie vote. Ballot after ballot was tried, each of the Commissioners being honored with tie votes.

This was the evident result of a want of harmonious action in the Board, and the result foreshadows a very pretty fight for the Presidency. Whether a Democrat or a Republican receive the position, is, of course, a very open question, as neither party in the Board seems to be willing to submit or compromise.

During the session Mr. BRENNAN made a few remarks to the Board and announced that he did not, in any event, desire to retain the position of Treasurer to the Board, as he considered it a much too irksome and laborious position for the small additional salary attached to the office. He considered that during the year he had been Treasurer, there had been a great and sensible reduction in the expenses of the Department, and in support of his statement, the Commissioner submitted the following exhibit:

Moneys expended for cleaning, furnishing and supplying Station-house, from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1868..........	$25,208 78
From March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869..........	17,478 83
Decrease..........	$7,730 95
For altering, fitting and repairing Station-house from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1868..........	$31,225 78
From March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869..........	18,803 69
Decrease..........	$12,422 09
For contingent expenses from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1868..........	$10,886 50
From March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869..........	6,715 07
Decrease..........	$4,171 43
Total decrease..........	24,325 07

No action was taken in the matter, so Mr. BRENNAN remains Treasurer until the next meeting, the date of which is not yet decided upon. The Board of Police Commissioners, therefore, continues to be without an executive head, and the projected improvements in the Department are deferred.

ANTI-TAXATION.

Proposed Abolition of Compulsory Taxation.

A meeting of those in favor of abolishing taxation, and raising revenue by voluntary contributions, was held at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon and evening. About twenty persons were present, including a number of reporters.

Mr. WILCOX, of Washington, called the meeting to order, and Dr. SCHWACKHAMMER took the chair.

Mr. WILCOX read a series of resolutions to the effect that to compel people to pay for more government than they desire to have is tyranny, and that all laws enabling the Government to enforce payment of taxes should be abolished.

Mr. INGLIS said the idea of voluntary taxation was not so novel as it appeared to be at first sight. In England the Church is considered a part of the Government, and taxes are levied for its support. Here we have divorced Church and State, and we support our churches by voluntary contributions. The system works well, and he could see no reason why it should not be extended to all departments of the Government. He thought, too, that our odious land-tenure system should be abolished and the lands placed in the hands of the people.

Dr. SHELDON could not see how the voluntary system could be worked.

Mr. WILCOX said that if, for instance, funds sufficient were not raised to pay the Governor's salary, we should have no Governor; if funds were not raised to pay our Judges' salaries, we should have no Courts of justice. People would pay for what they wanted to have, and not, as now, for a great deal that they did not want. At the same time the stealings would be stopped, and an army of officials would be dispensed with.

A gentleman said that the way to break up the land monopolies is to tax real estate only, and to levy the tax in such a manner that small estates would pay a nominal tax, and large estates a heavy one. This would soon break up the land monopolies, and compel Messrs. ASTOR and STEWART to dispose of their real estate at low prices.

The resolutions were then adopted, and permanent organization was effected, with Mr. WILCOX as President.

At the evening session further discussion took place on land tenure, taxation, rents and kindred topics, and some very novel ideas indeed were enunciated.

ROBBING AN OFFICER.

Singular Occurrence in Printing-House-Square—A Policeman's Pocket Picked in Daylight.

Yesterday afternoon Officer JAS. MCKENNA found CATHARINE DWYER, an English woman, and a recent arrival from Chicago, in a state of intoxication, and lying on the sidewalk in Printing-House-square. He at once took charge of the unfortunate woman, and as he discovered that she had in her possession a linen bag containing a draft on an English house for $800, thirty-seven English coins, valued at $12, three passage tickets for Liverpool, valued at $159 50, and several articles of personal jewelry, the officer took the same from CATHARINE, and placed it in his coat pocket for safe keeping until he could turn it over to the Sergeant in command at the Station-house. CATHARINE submitted to her fate with an amicable grace until the officer had escorted her down the streets for a few blocks, when she became stubborn, and, sitting down, resolutely refused to proceed any further. While Officer MCKENNA was endeavoring to get his prisoner on her feet again, a man giving the name of PATRICK RILEY approached him and adroitly removed the bag and its valuable contents from the officer's coat pocket. Before RILEY could escape he was arrested and the property taken from him, though he resisted the action of the officer for some minutes.

The patrolman then escorted his two prisoners to the Oak-street Police Station, and subsequently arraigned them before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, who committed RILEY for trial on a charge of grand larceny, in default of bail, and sent the owner of the property down stairs until to-day. RILEY is a boiler-maker, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 423 East Fourteenth-street. He denied his guilt most strenuously.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Arrest of a Dealer in Immoral Books.

On Friday last RILEY A. BRICK, of No. 25 East Thirty-eighth-street, made a complaint before Justice DODGE of the Jefferson Market Police Court, stating that on the 30th day of January last he went to No. 60 Warren-street, and there he saw a person who answered to the name of DEXTER, and advertises as JAMES S. DEXTER, but over whose door is a sign bearing the name THOMAS O'CONNOR.

Mr. BRICK then states that he made this visit in consequence of having received a printed catalogue of obscene and indecent books, in which it was stated that the books could be purchased at that place. He met the person calling himself DEXTER, who offered to sell him such books and did sell him two, which the complaint states to contain obscene engravings of the most vulgar, degrading and disgusting character, and that the text is descriptive of the most demoralizing, indecent and thoroughly infamous and revolting scenes.

Upon this complaint a warrant was issued, and the person, DEXTER *alias* O'Conner, having been arrested by Sergeant MCDERMOTT, was yesterday arraigned, and notwithstanding his whines for mercy he was committed in default of $2,500 bail for his appearance at the General Sessions for trial on a charge of violation of the act for the suppression of obscene literature.

Fatal Accidents.

The infant child of Mrs. ANN HIGGINS was accidentally overlaid by the mother while in bed on Friday night, at No. 193 Mott-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

HOWARD CROCKER fell into the East River yesterday, at Pier No. 10, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest over the remains.

Mrs. MALONEY, aged 95 years, fell on the 2d instant at No. 94 Fourth-avenue, and sustained such injuries that death ensued in a few hours. On the same day Mrs. RACHEL STRATTON, aged 71 years, and living in the same house, also fell, and fractured her skull by its coming in contact with a marble mantel, death ensuing on Friday last. These two deaths furnish a most striking coincidence.

Steel Rails.

Nearly three thousand tons of steel rails are now being distributed along the line of the New-Haven Railroad, and about two thousand on the line of the Harlem Railroad, which will be laid down as rapidly as possible in the place of the old iron ones.

FINANCIAL

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.......... } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
AND
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.
Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

REMOVAL.
J. M. WEITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,
HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
and will continue the business under the style of
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.

COLLECTIONS.
VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS.
NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10, 1869. }
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, as provided in the articles of agreement consolidating this Company and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad into said Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, adopted and ratified by the stockholders of this Company at their meeting on the 8th inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE, FIRST MORTGAGE; DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE, SECOND MORTGAGE; DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE, SECOND FUNDING, and OAKLAND AND OTTAWA MORTGAGE, due May 15, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869.
F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 39 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-monthly in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 18th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

$20,000 IN FIRST MORTGAGES for sale, given for purchase money of real estate, in sums varying from $500 to $2,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—300 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK Union Pacific Railroad Company.
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD }
COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (less Government tax) will be paid on the 1st day of June next at the office of the Company, to the holders of the same, who are such on the 25th May instant. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be opened for transfers on the 15th instant, and closed on the 25th instant. G. H. GURLEY, Ass't Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
German and French spoken.
Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

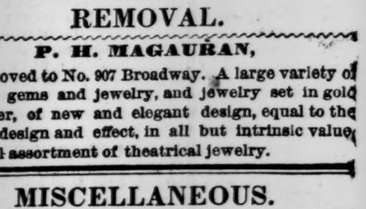
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.

P. H. MAGAURAN,
Has removed to No. 907 Broadway. A large variety of artificial gems and jewelry, and jewelry set in gold and silver, of new and elegant design, equal to the finest in design and effect, in all but intrinsic value, and a full assortment of theatrical jewelry.

MISCELLANEOUS.



SAPOLIO.

CARPET PAPER.
A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

[TRADE MARK.]
"AMERICAN RUBBER SPONGE,"
Manufactured only by the VENTILATING RUBBER SHOE COMPANY, No. 176 Broadway.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 17,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
A FULL LINE OF FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS,
THE BEST SHAPES IN THE WORLD, AT THE FOLLOWING POPULAR PRICES:
D. D. AT 85 CENTS; G., $1 75; G. S., $2 50; W. F., $3: IMPERIAL, $7; MINERVA, $8.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
FORMERLY NO. 471 BROADWAY,
NOW, NEW BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 17,
WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR DRY-GOODS STOCK,
A FULL LINE OF LUPIN'S STAPLE COLORED AND MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
FANCY CHENE AND MOTTLED DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
STEINBACH, KAECKLIN & CO.'S CELEBRATED CAMBRICS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, GRENADINES, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, PINEAPPLE CLOTH, AND OTHER NOVELTIES JUST LANDED AND ONLY THREE WEEKS FROM PARIS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 17,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
PARASOL COVERS, LACE BARBES;
ALSO,
GUIPURE,
REAL THREAD POINT,
POINT APPLIQUE AND OTHER STYLES OF LACES,
EMBROIDERIED SETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED BANDS,
REAL VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS,
CHEMISETTES IN THE LATEST STYLES AND
A FULL LINE OF
PONGEE PARASOLS.
WILL ALSO OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIGURED AND CORDED PIQUES,
SWISS CHECKS, FIGURED SWISS PLAID, NAINSOOK, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

AITKEN & MILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, corner of 18th-st.

LLAMA LACE POINTS in great variety of patterns; also an elegant stock of
SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
RICH FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE,
&c. &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.
BOMBAZINES PARISIENNES, TAMISE, CREPE CLOTHS, IRON GRENADINES, SERGE GRENADINES, FLORENTINES, &C.

BLACK SILKS.

DECIDED BARGAINS.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
POPLIN ALPACAS.
50c., worth 70c.; 65c., worth 90c.; 75c., worth $1.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN SELECT SHADES, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES; SECOND MOURNING GOODS, CHOICE STYLES, AT POPULAR PRICES.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 17,
GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, PLAIN CENTRES, $50 and upward.
INDIA BREAKFAST DO., $30 and upward.
WHITE BAREGE AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PARIS-MADE SACQUES AND CLOAKS, IN THE LATEST STYLES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
WALKING SUITS IN FABRICS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, $8 and $10 each, and upward.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, $5 and upward.
PARIS-MADE RECEPTION DRESSES IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS AND INFANTS' APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX AND INFANTS' WARDROBE, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS GOODS, &C., FROM AUCTION
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will, on MONDAY, May 17,
LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS AT $1 25 PER YARD, UPWARD.
PLAIN, PLAIN AND JASPE POPLINS, HANDSOME QUALITY, 25c. PER YARD.
EXTRA DO. 50c. TO $1 PER YARD.
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
New styles of Standard Prints, Fast Colors, 12½c. per yard.
The above, for the convenience of customers, will be exhibited on the 4th-av. side.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, May 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND COLORED BROADCLOTHS, FANCY COATINGS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CASSIMERES, LADIES' FIGURED CLOAKINGS, STRIPED AND WHITE PIQUE CLOTHS, &c., &c.
ALSO EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
FROM 75c. PER YARD UPWARD.
6-4 MELTONS AT $2 PER YARD, VALUE $3.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are offering
ENGLISH WALKING SUITS FOR BOYS IN COATINGS, CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.
BISMARCK AND GARIBALDI SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also, a complete assortment of
WHITE DUCK AND PIQUE SUITS, CHECK AND PLAID LINEN, AND VARIOUS OTHER KINDS AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,
A FEW CASES OF PARISIAN MILLINERY,
IN CHOICE STYLES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

OUR UP-TOWN
RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT,
at No. 555 6th-av., corner 33d-st.,
OUR DOWN-TOWN
RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT,
No. 373 Hudson-st.,
are replete with an assortment of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, made up of every kind of material, from a best hair to a straw mattress.
FEATHERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, SPRING BEDS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS.
N. B.—The wholesale trade supplied from our factory, No. 374 Hudson-st.
G. & S. HEYMAN.

MORITZ DINKELSPEIL.
Real laces, lace goods, embroideries, ribbons, dress-trimmings, fringes, buttons, and a complete assortment of small wares, at greatly reduced prices. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, the 17th inst.,
A large and well assorted stock of
THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
which will be sold at jobbers' prices.
CRETON, STRIPED, at 25 cents and upward.
MIXTURES AND CHENES,
From 25 cents to 60 cents.
CROQUET CLOTHS from 20 cents upward.
BARGAINS IN MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
in Stripes, Plaids, Chenes, and all the Newest Mixtures. Also,
NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
to which we invite special attention.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door from Bleecker-st.,
Call special attention to a line of
PRINTED PIQUES AND PERCALES
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,
at prices less than the cost of importation.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
SUITS,
Of our own manufacture and to order,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

GENUINE EMPRESS KID GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
$1 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. GAYNOR

Has removed her
CORSET, SKIRT AND READY-MADE MUSLIN ROBES AND SUITS,
from No. 824 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st.,
and reopened the old store,
NO. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.,
with an elegant variety of
FRESH GOODS AND LATEST STYLES,
expressly imported for this opening.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Mrs. GAYNOR has for years studied the art of suiting the various styles of ladies' figures with as various styles of corsets. Ladies requiring an artistic fit should call.
All the improvements in tournours, pads, braces, supporters, children's corsets, waists, &c.
ELEGANT STYLES
in white and colored lawn, Swiss and cambric muslin suits, robes, breakfast sacques, train skirts, walking skirts. Orders made up with the greatest care, and at most reasonable prices.
GOOD SHAPE CORSETS FOR $1.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR henceforth attends personally at this store. A convenient fitting-room for ladies.
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
CHOICE SPRING GOODS FOR DRESSES,
Bought at the last auction sales, will be offered MONDAY, much below the cost of importation; also Black Silks and real French Percales.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE IN THE CITY.—GORMAN, No. 889 Broadway, is selling off his best quality of ladies' shoes at a discount of 15 per cent. from former prices; old stock and slightly soiled shoes at less than cost. Families about going to the country would do well to get their supply here at once, while the assortment holds good. J. D. GORMAN, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.—THE VERY LATEST novelties for the Summer season; round hats, bonnets, coiffures, &c., comprising a large and varied assortment of the finest styles, offered now at greatly reduced prices, before leaving for Europe.
MME. GALOUPEAU,
(Late MATHILDE & CO.,)
No. 6 Brevoort-place (10th-st.)

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.—A new case just received from Brown's, Nos. 13 and 14 New-Bond-st., London, of elegant styles. E. BROWN, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

FURNITURE.

PRICES REDUCED.
PARLOR, DINING AND CHAMBER SUITES.
WM. H. LEE,
Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton-st.,
Between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—RARE opportunity for housekeepers, hotel-keepers and dealers, at ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Manufactory, Nos. 56 and 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; a large stock of magnificent satin brocatel parlor suites, all colors, latest style, at private sale, from $175 to $200 a suite; reps or hair-cloth suites from $65 to $150; Turkish and Oriental suites, a great variety of Turkish chairs and lounges, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, &c., very cheap for cash, and warranted first-class.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

A WIDOW LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, keeping a small select school nine miles from the City, would like to take two or three young children to board and educate; plenty of milk and fruit; would have a mother's care and attention; tuition in English, French and music. Address Miss A. B., Fordham Post Office, Westchester County.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FRENCH, German and Italian. No learning by heart. Especially in sixty lessons. Best pronunciation guaranteed. Office No. 384 Broome-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION for a very excellent and capable woman, who will be found fully equal to all the charge and management of a large place; references unexceptionable, having been in each of her previous situations over five years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of long practical experience; understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended as to ability and character. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored man as coachman in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references. Address No. 44 West 53d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter; would take charge of a dining-room in a boarding-house in City or country; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK, WITH good references, for a small private family. Apply at No. 224 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, two doors from 14th-st.

FINE ARTS.—NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway. Third annual sale by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, of valuable Paintings, painted to his order by some of the most distinguished and highly esteemed artists of the French, Belgian and Dusseldorf Schools, and which for artistic finish, beauty of composition, variety of subject, has not been excelled by any collection offered to art lovers in many years.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, the entire gallery of superb pictures belonging to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., in which the following favorite and eminent artists are characteristically and beautifully represented:

E. Frere,
E. Fichel,
F. Willems,
P. Van Schendel,
Plassan,
Accard,
Trayer,
Dargelas,
E. Bidan,
Seignac,
Kuwasseg Fils,
Bourgoin,
H. Ronner,
A. Wust,

E. Verboeckhoven,
L. Robbe,
Van Kuyck,
Jacob Jacobs,
David Col,
The Gerard,
H. F. Schaefels,
M. Ten Kate,
L. De Beul,
Count De Bylandt,
T. Rosierse,
F. Musin,
H. Savoy,
Koek Koek,

E. Bosch,
Moeselagen,
Walraven,
Eversen,
Diddaert,
Strobel,
W. Veerschuur,
De Waille,
T. A. Rust,
Von Seben,
Wyngaert,
W. Vester,
Berlin,
Williot,

and others of distinction in American and European art circles.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—RECEIVER'S SALE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7½ o'clock. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Will be sold as above without reserve, by order of the Court, nearly
100 FIRST-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,
by celebrated American and European artists; also, a number of remarkable copies from Titian, Murillo and Couture, by May, of Paris, all elegantly framed, and the whole one of the finest and most desirable collections of paintings offered for sale this season, including specimens by Huntington, Church, Guy, Elliott, (the finest specimen of Elliott ever offered for sale,) Brown, Hicks, Richards, Inness, Lambdin, Inman, Wm. Hart, Leutze, (Lady Godiva, one of, if not the best, of the paintings by this distinguished artist,) Noble, Haseltine, Hays, Geo. Hall, Tait, Barwell, Beaume, Etty, Lee, May, Piloty, Verboeckhoven, (a superb painting by this artist,) Webbe, Lasalle, Von Beest, Robbe, De Brackalear, Blauvelt, Hogue, Roux, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.—Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.:
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Seventy-six cases high-grade clarets, hocks, viz., Johannisberg, Hockheimer & Co., Assmanhauser, Val-de-Penas; also, 155 cases California still and sparkling wines, bitters, &c.; 160 bottles very choice pale and brown sherry, Madeira, port, a few dozen brandies, whiskies and rums; also, a few lines very superior ports and sherries, Malmsey's Madeiras, &c.; Brundenburg Freres and Finke & Co. clarets and sauternes, gins, otard, vine-grower's and other brandies, Bourbon whiskies in casks, a large invoice of wine and brandies, imported in cases, bottled in London, very reliable goods; also, Jules Robin, Martelle & Hennessy brandies, London Dock rums, Grenada and Antigua Bourbon whisky, season of 1855, by the dozen, case or demijohn.

NOTICE.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.
Two good work horses to be sold at public auction, at the Quartermaster's stables, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., at 1 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 20, 1869.
By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st.

VELOCIPEDES, VELOCIPEDES, VELOCIPEDES.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock,
50 first-class velocipedes, of Witty, Demarest, Wood, Powers, and other best City build, all in fine order, from
FRANK RIVERS' VELOCIPEDE RINK, JERSEY CITY.
Velocipedists and others should avail themselves of this sale to obtain a first-class machine at a moderate rate.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1,509 Broadway, near 46th-st., to foreclose a chattel mortgage, the furniture of a four-story private residence, consisting of Wilton, Oberlin, tapestry and three-ply carpets, handsome seven-octave rosewood piano, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, mahogany and oak lounges, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, spring and fine hair mattresses and a large quantity miscellaneous furniture.
BOVEE & RICHARDS,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, No. 52 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Bazgett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.
The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.
The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.
Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps.
J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.
Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BAYSIDE, L. I.
The Splendid Property of George Bradish, Esq.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, about 900 villa plots at Bayside, near Flushing, L. I., all eligibly situated, and with superior advantages for bathing, boating and fishing; distant from New York 11 miles, with frequent and pleasant access by railroad and steamboat. Refreshments on the ground.
Maps and free passes at 77 Cedar-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS AT MENLO PARK, N. J.
The Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company having established a depot at Menlo Park, it will be built immediately.
On TUESDAY, May 18, a handsome cottage house and six lots of ground, each 50 by 150, will be sold at Menlo Park, N. J. This is one of the most pleasant points on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad; the ground is high, the soil fertile, the air fresh and pure and cool, even during the hottest weather. The view is very extensive and beautiful. The park is handsomely laid out, is but 21 miles from Jersey City, and the proceeds of this sale are to be used to beautify and improve it. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. Free tickets and full information may be had at the office of the Association, No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT—A VERY handsome residence, newly painted inside and out, and in thorough repair, containing twelve rooms, with good dry cellar; large stable and garden of ¾ acre, stocked with fruit and vegetables; lawn and fine evergreens; in a most respectable, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, ¼ mile from boat landing; flagged sidewalks; rent $700. Apply to CHORLTON & McCONNELL, Florists, Taylor-st., between Factoryville and Port Richmond, North Shore, S. I.

TO LET AT MAMARONECK, ONE hour from New-York, convenient to depot, on very high ground overlooking the Sound, a large double house in perfect order, with barn, stable, &c., and 50 acres of good hay land extending to the water; rent, $1,000. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NEAR FAIRfield, Conn., a desirable residence, consisting of furnished house, barn, stable and 2¼ acres of ground, with variety of fruit trees, garden, &c., with fine view of the Sound; terms moderate. Photographs and particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to
WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, parlor floor, front basement and two rooms on the third floor, gas and water; only two families in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 59 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FULLY furnished house, containing nine rooms; within five minutes' walk of the depot; the house and furniture are new, and in excellent order. Apply to HENRY R. CURTIS, No. 27 Park-row, up stairs.

TO LET—IN WEST 12TH-ST., A DESIRABLE house, 14 rooms, newly painted, with mirrors and gas fixtures; rent moderate. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdences, furnished and unfurnished, on the Hudson and other localities convenient to the City; $30 to $300 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 9TH-st., an elegantly furnished house, in splendid condition. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let at Bergen Heights, N. J., 35 minutes from New-York; rent low. Address S., Box No. 2,769 Post Office.

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in 32d-st. near Broadway; a capital location for a boarding-house. Inquire of GILBERT & SMEDLEY, No. 71 Broadway.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Seventy feet front on the new "80 foot" street by 48 feet on Cedar-st., southwest corner Cedar-st. and Trinity-place, with timbers, columns and materials complete (front only excepted) for a new building on the entire lot. Contiguous to Wall-st., and the only eligible property for sale in this desirable locality. Apply to HARRIMAN & WALLACE, Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity-place, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shade; price $33,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—HOUSES and lots on Washington Heights; Hudson and Harlem water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on 42d-st., near Broadway; price $27,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TOWLE'S BIG MAP.—NEW-YORK, above 55th-st., and part of Westchester County, with dimensions and grades. For sale at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 28, Howard Building.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE YEAR OR THE SUMmer months, on Fairfield-av., Bridgeport, Conn., the delightful residence of Captain Thomas, of the *Fleetwing*. Furnace, gas, hot and cold water; grounds (four acres) beautifully laid out; fountain on the lawn and abundance of fruit; stable, gardener's house, and every surrounding of a first-class residence. For further particulars, inquire of WM. L. MILLER, No. 35 Chambers-st.

STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE—SPECIALTY.—FOR SALE—A snug place of about four acres, 1¾ miles from landing; house two-story and attic, 25x32, with wing 16 feet square, built in best manner, marble mantels, and every convenience; fruits, shade, &c.; will be sold at a bargain.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway,
Under Home Insurance Co.

$11,000.—A LARGE NEAT RESIdence and outbuildings, fifteen acres of land, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located near depot of Northern New-Jersey Railroad; others, all sizes and localities, $3,000 to $85,000, for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNtry seat near the City, consisting of a large house and about 10 acres of land; house completely furnished, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; location healthy; communication hourly. Apply to H. H. ELLIOTT, Jr., No. 4 Hanover-st., or to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT POUGHKEEPSIE for sale; French roof; 16 rooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and coach-house attached; could be sold without stable if desired. Poughkeepsie is noted for its healthfulness, educational advantages and fine society. Photographs and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale or exchange—Lots, villa sites, dwellings, country seats, farms, &c. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, handsome, modern-finished dwelling, five minutes' walk from depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address S. CAHILL, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR LET—A NUMBER OF fine country seats in Yonkers. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, or Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED,
WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR YEARS' LEASE, ELEgant furniture, three floors, finely located on Union-square, suitable for dressmaker, milliner, tailor, daguerrean gallery; rent very low. Apply to M. RICHARD, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 363 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, near John-st., elegant offices on second floor; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS lofts of stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Inquire of WETMORE & CO., No. 365 Greenwich-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.
STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING boat for Albany and Troy.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, connecting with the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Saratoga Railroads for all points West, North and Northwest and East.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 6, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDdle-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTY, WITH A few hundred dollars, to join in putting up a preparation that will have an unlimited sale at large profits; no one need apply that cannot give good reference. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., or from 6 to 9 P. M. J. STAATS, No. 83 Amity-st., New-York.

$375 TO $1,975.—ANY PARTY WISHing to make money, call at No. 629 Broadway, top floor, Room No. 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
☞ LURLINE. ☜
☞ LURLINE. ☜
☞ LURLINE. ☜
with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery—appointments.
AT A COST OF OVER
☞ $30,000. ☜
Incidental Ballet by
MARIETTA BONFANTI,
SIGNOR NOVISSIMO,
AND GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
During the present week, the Opera of
☞ LURLINE ☜
will be sung on MONDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY MORNING and EVENING.
MONDAY—LURLINE IN ITALIAN.
THURSDAY—LURLINE IN ENGLISH.
FRIDAY—LURLINE IN ITALIAN.
SATURDAY—MATINEE IN ENGLISH.
SATURDAY EVENING—IN ITALIAN.
☞ LURLINE. ☜
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) MAY 17,
☞ LURLINE, ☜
IN ITALIAN;
With Mme. STATES, Mme. TESTA, HABELMANN, FORMES, REICHARDT and ANTONUCCI.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General admission........................$1
Secured seats in parquet and balcony....50 cents extra
Family circle..................50 cents
Private boxes..................$8
Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
Jas. Fisk, Jr...Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure...Manager
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
TEMPEST. | LAST NIGHTS OF | TEMPEST.
8th week. | LAST NIGHTS OF | 8th week.
LAST NIGHTS OF
The most gorgeous of dramatic pageants,
FRANK MAYO, The MORLACCHI BALLET.
A great Cast. Thrilling Illusions. Exquisite Scenery.
SATURDAY, May 22,
Last Night and last Matinee of
THE TEMPEST.
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 24,
First performance in America of Sardou's grand heroic and historic drama,
PATRIE, ("Fatherland,")
Now nearly ready, but postponed to make sure of its complete production
NEXT MONDAY.
Four leading scenic artists have, for several weeks, been actively engaged upon the scenery, which is all after Sardou's original designs, forwarded from Paris. The costumes, 180 in number, are all new.
PATRIE, NEXT MONDAY.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

THE TAMMANY.
Manager and Director..........LEONARD GROVER.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the great Burlesque Pantomime of
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY,
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY,
which will give place, while in the very flush of success, to other novelties that cannot be delayed.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the marvelous and daring act of the
RIZARELI BROTHERS.
RIZARELI BROTHERS.
On the combination of L'Echelle and Parallel Bars, entitled
THE OCTANGULARUM.
MONDAY NIGHT.—Francisco Rizareli will perform his wonderful somersault to the single rope,
BLINDFOLDED IN A SACK.
BLINDFOLDED IN A SACK.
BLINDFOLDED IN A SACK.
A FEAT OF UNPARALLELED DARING AND SKILL.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 and 50 cts. extra.

THE BROUGHAM BENEFIT.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—*Dear Sir*: On the eve of your departure for California—there, we doubt not, to enjoy in large measure the hospitality of a large-hearted people—it is the wish of your many personal and professional friends in New-York that you will accept at their hands a complimentary benefit. This tribute of esteem is tendered out of a sincere regard for your character, which, both as man and artist, has endeared you to thousands of admirers, and also out of a desire to give practical expression to the high sense which is entertained in this community of the value of your professional labors. During more than twenty years of brilliant industry passed upon the American stage, you have steadily and largely contributed, alike with tongue and pen, to the innocent pleasure and amusement of the public mind. Some of the brightest and most cherished memories of theatre-goers in New-York are associated with your name. He is a benefactor, indeed, whom all men remember with pleasure.
To respect such labors as yours, to honor such a career, and, in ever so slight a degree, to reciprocate obligations conferred by years of well-directed intellectual toil, is no less a duty than a delight. It seems fit and proper that the occasion of your departure for a new field of exertion, for new triumphs and new friends, should be improved in a public and emphatic way to give expression to the esteem in which you are held where you have been best and longest known.
Will you, therefore, be kind enough to specify a day and evening in which performances may be given in accordance with the wish herein proposed?
Very truly, your friends,

Hon. A. O. HALL, Mayor,
Judge BARNARD,
CHAS. A. STETSON, Sr.,
BENJ. WOOD,
MOSES GRINNELL,
MILTON SANDFORD,
JOHN ANDERSON,
WM. B. DUNCAN,
Judge FITHIAN,
JOHN HACKETT,
Judge BEDFORD,
Judge DOWLING,
Hon. J. B. DAVIDSON,
GEORGE ALLEY,
Judge JONES,
JOHN DEVLIN,
E. R. MEADE,
SIMEON LELAND,
ALEX. McSTETSON,
SAM. PIKE,
LAWRENCE JEROME,
HARRY PALMER,
H. JARRETT,
E. L. DAVENPORT,
WM. WINTER,
DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
THEO. MOSS,
WM. G. FARGO,
WM. R. TRAVERS,
LAWRENCE JEROME,
BERNARD CASSERLY,
HY. W. ALLEN,

ISAAC BELL,
JOHN KANE,
EDW. BELL,
GEO. WILKES,
FORDYCE BARKER,
WM. APPLETON,
JAMES BRYCE,
EDWIN BOOTH,
RICHARD SCHELL,
JAMES M. SELOVER,
Judge DALY,
Colonel FELTER,
Major-General PLEASONTON,
C. K. GARRISON,
THOS. FISHER,
D. M. HILDRETH,
R. STETSON,
CHAS. STETSON, Jr.,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
HENRY JOHNSTONE,
J. LESTER WALLACK,
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
J. GRAU,
J. SCHONBERG,
GEORGE BUTLER,
EDWIN ADAMS,
SIMON STEARNS,
T. G. FLINT,
D. P. MONTAGUE,
RICHD. MOUNT,
B. T. LOWELL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869. }
To Hon. Oakey Hall, Judge Barnard, Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth, Moses Grinnell, Charles Stetson, Sr., and others:
GENTLEMEN: I accept most gratefully your proffered compliment. Coming from the source it does—the very well-spring of intelligence—it is one of which any recipient might well be proud. The consciousness that I have deserved the very flattering expressions in which your letter is couched, I only wish I dared to entertain myself; but that I have earnestly striven to do so I can conscientiously assert. I am not ignorant of the great exertions being made by my generous friends in New-York to give *éclat* to the occasion, particularly by the members of my own profession—a mark of esteem especially gratifying, and of which I shall cherish the most enduring remembrance.
Permit me, gentlemen, to suggest the 19th of May, WEDNESDAY next, as a suitable day for the compliment you have so generously offered me.
Thanking you again and again for the substantial evidence of your regard which you have done me the honor to exhibit,
I am, and ever shall remain, gentlemen, yours, most obediently, JOHN BROUGHAM.

THE BROUGHAM BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY, May 19,
DAY PERFORMANCE,
NIBLO'S.
EVENING PERFORMANCE,
FRENCH THEATRE.
The above benefit is tendered by leading citizens of New-York. The principal artists on the New-York stage will participate in the representations. Further particulars in future advertisements.
The sale of seats will commence at Wallack's, Niblo's, and the usual places, on Saturday.

STEINWAY HALL.
It is proposed to give, on some evening during the ensuing three weeks, a grand
MEMORIAL CONCERT
at Steinway Hall, in honor of the memory of the late CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR, the entire proceeds of which are devoted to the family of the deceased. A vast array of the best musical, vocal and instrumental talent has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and it is believed the entertainment will at once surpass all that have preceded it in point of attraction, and be worthy of the occasion and the dead it memorizes.
The concert is undertaken with the active and cordial coöperation of

H. J. Raymond,
W. H. Hurlbut,
Wm. Steinway,
Wm. Stuart,
R. O. Doremus,
Chas. A. Dana,
Carl Rosa,
Albert Weber,
Mark Smith,
W. A. Pond,

Wm. Winter,
George H. Butler,
Joseph Howard, Jr.,
Edward H. House,
Theo. Hagen,
L. F. Harrison,
Max Maretzek,
Max Strakosch,
Theo. Thomas,
M. Cooney.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) May 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........May 27
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........June 3
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROY AL MAILS,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...Saturday, May 22
CORTES.........NELSON, Saturday, May 29.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 267 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CASTE EVERY NIGHT CASTE
CASTE AND CASTE
CASTE SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. CASTE
This beautiful play, recognized wherever the English tongue prevails, as, par excellence,
THE COMEDY
THE COMEDY
THE COMEDY
of the era, and the most
EXQUISITE PICTURE
EXQUISITE PICTURE
EXQUISITE PICTURE
of the manners and customs of our day, came as a refreshing shower on the sterile and neglected soil of the drama, reviving hope and stimulating fancy.
The literary brotherhood everywhere welcomed it with eager joy, as
THE HARBINGER
THE HARBINGER
of better dramatic days; and it had a run in London, as it promises to have here, of unequaled duration.
It has given evidence, more than any work of the day, that the spirit which has given birth to the beautiful comedy creations which illustrated the opening of this century still survives. It rests on none of the sensational effects on which dramatic productions have of late years depended for attractions, but tells a simple story with such graphic power, fidelity to nature in the characters and crispness and brilliancy in the dialogue, as to command from opening to close the
UNFLAGGING INTEREST
OF
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED HOUSES.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED HOUSES.
The approaching close of the regular season rendering it impossible to present the piece this year beyond a few weeks longer, induces the management to thus point the public attention.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
FOR
THE REMAINING NIGHTS
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE MATINEE
of
CASTE,
SATURDAY, MAY 22.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
GRAND MUSICAL PALACE,
Corner 3d-av. and 63d and 64th-sts.
This magnificent building, covering a space of over 70,000 square feet and capable of accommodating
10,000 PERSONS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING
with a series of
GRAND CONCERTS
and a continual introduction of
NOVELTIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS,
Under the personal direction of
H. B. DODWORTH.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Children under 12, accompanied by their parents or friends, admitted free.
On MONDAY, May 17, (Pfingst Montag,) the building will be thrown open during the day without charge of admission.
In the EVENING, GRAND CONCERT.
GRAND VELOCIPEDE RACE
between
A. P. MESSINGER,
the long distance rider, and
W. E. HARDING,
the champion three-mile runner, commencing on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
and continuing on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 20 AND 21.
The race to be as follows: Three heats, 25 miles each, the best two in three, for $500 a side.
Director..............L. F. HARRISON

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, MAY 17,
First complete representation of
ROBINSON CRUSOE, ROBINSON CRUSOE,
in two acts. The grand transformation scene terminating the burlesque opening Act 1, and
A NEW TABLELUX SCENE
TERMINATING THE PANTOMIME ACT 2.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AND
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
MATINEE—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1; all other parts of the house, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
EVENING—Family circle, 50 cents; dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1, which include all the
MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT, THURSDAY, MAY 20.
The following great artists will appear:
MISS DORA HARRIS, (debut,) soprano.
MME. FANNY NATTALI TESTA, contralto.
SIGNOR TAMARO, tenor.
SIGNOR COLETTI, basso.
MR. J. N. PATTISON, pianist.
MR. WENZEL KOPTA, violinist.
DR. WM. BERGE.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50c. extra.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1869.
Grand Complimentary Concert to
SENOR JUAN E. SALCEDO,
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mlle. JOSEPHINA FILOMENO, Violinist and Pianiste Virtuose.
Mrs. BUTLER, Soprano. (Her first appearance.)
Miss NEWMAN, Contralto. (Her first appearance.)
Signor FOSSATI, Baritone.
Mr. EMIL GRAMM, Conductor.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.
CAPTAIN W. F. O'ROURKE ON
"SWORDS AND SWORDSMANSHIP."
To conclude with a trial of skill between the lecturer and a well-known swordsman.

AID FOR CUBA.
GRAND FAIR AT APOLLO HALL,
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba, now open under the auspices of the Junta Patrioticas de Cubanas in New-York. Open from 12 M. until 11 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; terms moderate. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.
Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Claverack, N. Y., will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open about June 1. It is desirably situated, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and surrounding country. It is distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J., will open for Summer boarders on 1st of June; splendid bathing, fishing, drives, &c.; terms reasonable. Application may be made to R. J. BOTTIMERE, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York, or T. J. COE & SON, No. 608 Broadway, (Revere House,) or address GEO. J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC—R. D. BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors—Is now open for the season. R. D. BALDWIN will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 33 Wall-st., on THURSDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE Hudson. This house, situated in one of the most healthy localities, is now open for the reception of guests.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIRST-CLASS board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 21st of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, FURnished cottage or board; private family preferred, on the Hudson, (Washington Heights, Spuyten Duyvil or Yonkers, convenient to depot.) Address, stating terms, &c., J. C. Q, No. 171 Broadway, Room 6.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate two gentlemen with very neatly furnished rooms, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., first-class single or suite of rooms, with board; private table to order if desired. Location and appurtenances most eligible to those wishing quietness and comfort.

NO. 6 ST. LUKE'S-PLACE, (LEROY-st.)—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, together or separately, with or without board; private family; location very desirable. Terms reasonable.

NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST., LONDON Terrace.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; location one of the finest; terms reasonable.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply at No. 35 Morton-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET—FROM May 18, a large bedroom with bathroom attached, with or without board. Also, a single room.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, TOGETHER OR separate, No. 31 East 14th-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOISTING-ENgine locomotive boiler, six feet long, two feet six inches diameter, six-inch cylinder, twelve-inch stroke; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to H. SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AV. THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor
L. BENEDICK.........................Stage Manager
E. COLONNE.........................Musical Director
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS. | IRMA and AUJAC.
EXTRAORDINARY AND CRITICAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW OPERA COMIQUE,
produced for the fifth time on MONDAY EVENING, May 17.
The entire Press unites in declaring this Opera to be the most brilliant and most brilliantly produced of any yet heard in this country. It is rendered by
THE MOST COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE OPERATIC COMPANY
ever brought into the United States.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.
The Director has the good fortune to announce that
MLLE. LUCILLE TOSTEE
will make her first appearance on
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
AS
BOULOTTE IN BARBE BLEUE,
a character in which New-York opera-goers have never yet seen her.
TOSTEE as BOULOTTE,
TOSTEE as BOULOTTE,
TOSTEE as BOULOTTE,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre or at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 17, and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AN ENTIRELY NEW,
GRAND, MAGICAL, COMICAL, PASTORAL, AND PECULIARLY PANTOMIMICAL PANTOMIME,
Founded on "Ye Ancient Nursery Rhymes,"
By GEO. L. FOX, entitled
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
Hiccory Diccory Dock (afterward clown)...G. L. FOX
Mistress Ancientry Spratt (afterward Pantaloon)....C. K. FOX
Jack of the Bean-Stalk (afterward Harlequin).F. Lacy
Little Red Riding Hood (Columbine)..Mlle. A. Laurent
Zenodorus (the younger,) afterward Sprite. W. C. Ravel
GRAND AND BEAUTIFUL BALLETS.
Mlle. SANGALLI in Two New and Original Dances, THE LILLY AND LA TARTUFFO. BRILLIANT NEW BALLETS, arranged by Sig. COSTA. The Dance of the Coral Nymphs and the Fancy Dress Galop, by the acknowledged Best Ballet in the United States. New and Elaborate Scenery, by J. E. Hayes, Johnson, &c. NEW MUSIC, Choruses and Songs—Neville Chorus Club. NEW TRANSFORMATIONS, NEW COMIC TRICKS. MECHANICAL MARVELS, WONDERFUL CHANGES. Georgeous Effects and Unparalleled Fun and Novelties. MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Box Sheet open. Seats should be secured in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHTS OF OTHELLO,
And LAST WEEK but ONE
of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear during the week as follows:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
as IAGO.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS as OTHELLO.
WILD OATS
at the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock,
WITH
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.....G. T. Reeder | Manager.....T. E. Morris
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING during the week, the NEW BURLESQUE, in which the
LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
Miss JENNIE WILLMORE, Miss LIZZIE WILLMORE and the great London comedian, Mr. FELIX ROGERS, in conjunction with the popular WAVERLEY BURLESQUE AND COMEDY COMPANY, in WILLIAM BROUGH, Esq.'s, new burlesque, entitled
PYGMALION,
or the PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL STATUE.
New music, new dances, new dresses, new scenery, new properties.
RIGL SISTERS IN TWO DANCES.
The performance to commence with
A CAPITAL NEW FARCE
EACH EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
EVERYTHING NEW.
GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO.
RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING.
THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MR. WM. HORACE LINGARD
Respectfully begs to announce that his
ANNUAL BENEFIT
Will take place at the Theatre Comique,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21.
Tickets now on sale at the theatre, or No. 29 5th-av.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
THIS (SUNDAY) MAY 16, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
MR. J. LEVY,
The greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every evening.
Conductor....................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA $2.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Broadway, 7th-av. and Belt Railroad cars pass the door, while the 6th and 8th-av. cars are distant but a short block.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD, Mr. OLIVER B. DOUD; Mr. J. C. STEWART, the Protean vocalist; DOGS OF THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE—the dogs CARLO and NERO. New drama of LOST IN LONDON. Miss FANNY HERRING is engaged and will appear on Wednesday.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Bryants' Minstrels.	Brilliant Success.
Bryants' Minstrels.	Popular Prices.
Bryants' Minstrels.	Admission 50 cents.
Bryants' Minstrels.	Gallery 25 cents.
Bryants' Minstrels.	Orchestra Chairs 75 cents.
Bryants' Minstrels.	Enthusiastic reception of
Bryants' Minstrels.	Dave Reed, Dan Bryant,
Bryants' Minstrels.	Unsworth, Seymour, Eu-
Bryants' Minstrels.	gene.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hi of the UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.; now open day and evening. The 44th annual exhibition.

MUSICAL.

GEMS FROM WALLACE'S GREAT OPERA.
LURLINE.
Transposed for parlor use.
"Flow on, Silver Rhine." Soprano. Price 50 cents.
"Our Barque in Moonlight Beaming." Tenor. 40 cents.
"Why Throbs this Heart?" Soprano or Contralto. 35 cents.
"Gentle Troubadour." Contralto. 40 cents.
"A Father's Love." Baritone. 40 cents.
"Home of my Heart." Tenor. 50 cents.
"Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer." Soprano. 40 cents.
Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON.
No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte. One hundred books now ready.
Chopin's Valses, complete..............50c.
Eighteen Baritone and Bass Songs..............50c.
Beethoven's forty-five original Waltzes..............50c.
Thalberg's Art of Singing applied to piano-forte....50c.
Comic Songs, twenty-five..............60c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644 (over Savings Bank) Broadway.

PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD WANTED in exchange for a first-class piano. For further particulars address, for three days, EXCHANGE, Box No. 102 Times Office.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
VELOCIPEDES. VELOCIPEDES.
Great reduction in prices.
CALVIN WITTY, Nos. 634 and 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE — TWO FIRST-CLASS CARriages, used but a few times; one a City coach, trimmed in blue satin; the other a calashe, trimmed in drab silk; both City made. Can be seen at No. 85 5th-av., northeast corner of 16th-st.; entrance on 16th-st.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING
FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION ON THE FIRST DAY of May, by mutual consent, the firm of PHILBIN & QUIN, Plumbers.
STEPHEN PHILBIN continues the plumbing and gas-fitting business as heretofore, at the old establishments, No. 7 West 4th-st., No. 707 Broadway, and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

Their Effect Upon the Health of Women.

Do they Produce or Aggravate Disease?

TESTIMONY ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE.

New Methods of Operating Them Proposed--Description of Several New Inventions--What Physicians Have to Say on the Subject.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be with regard to the movement which certain women are making to secure for the sex the right to vote and hold office and labor just as men do, there can be no disagreement concerning the vast importance to them and to the race of securing the health of the mothers of the generations that are yet to be. The time may come when the wives and daughters of the Republic will jostle each other at the polls and electioneer with Billingsgate earnestness for favorite candidates; when they will advance in solid phalanx and besiege the White House for the favors of a new Administration; when they will delve in the mines, and carry the hod, paint houses and sign boards, (as well as their own faces,) and shout in the Stock Exchange as men do. All these things are possible. There is no telling what we are coming to. But after all, Woman, we timidly venture to doubt whether you will ever occupy a position more exalted, more glorious, or more in accordance with the design for which you were created than when giving birth to a new being born in the image of the Creator.

Regarding the subject from this point of view, the mooted question which is just now engaging a large share of attention, with regard to the effect upon the health of women of the use of sewing machines, as at present constructed, is one of universal interest, when it is considered that the machines are in all but universal use. It is asserted by medical men of experience and standing, both in this country and in Europe, that the present mode of operating sewing machines has a very deleterious effect upon the pelvic and other organs of females. The obstetrical societies, both of this City and of London, have had the subject under discussion, and there have been articles with regard to it in some of the medical journals. In this City a female medical lecturer recently ascribed to it a highly injurious moral as well as physical tendency. The evils, if evils there be, result from a purely mechanical cause, and, it would seem, might easily be prevented. Indeed, four different inventions have already casually fallen under our observation designed to obviate the difficulty, without destroying the usefulness of this truly valuable machine; and we hear of a fifth patented, with the same object in view, which has been found on trial to be not altogether adapted to the purpose. Some of these we purpose presently more fully to describe.

Doubtless if the views referred to with regard to the evils of the present mode of operating the machines are found to be correct—and their justice is strenuously denied by all the manufacturers of sewing machines from whom we have heard on the subject, who also adduce the testimony of well-known medical men on their side of the question—other inventors will come forward with fertile expedients of relief. For these it is of the first importance to bear in mind that no change in the structure of the machine which will interfere to any degree with its usefulness, will meet with any sort of public favor. The sewing machine, short as has been the time since it came into every-day use, has proven itself by far too serviceable and sincere a friend of toiling needle-women everywhere to be dispensed with now, even upon the plea that with it they are thridding a shorter though less rugged path to the grave.

THE STORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

The cities that claimed the blind poet of the Greeks were not more numerous than are the names of the men to whom the invention of the sewing machine has been ascribed. Indeed, it may be said of it as Topsy said of herself, that it never was born but "growed." The poet's apothegm concerning the poet is reversed in its case, and we may affirm that it was made, not born. By whomsoever the idea of the invention may have been originally conceived, it certainly did not spring full armed, like Minerva, from the brain of its inventor. Years went to the formation of this child of many fathers, and as soon as it saw daylight a host of disinterested god-mothers came forward, all determined to christen it and to dress it according to their several tastes. Nor was this anxiety to be its sponsor wonderful. Royalty sat upon its brow and promised largesse to all its faithful adherents. So they all adhered, and most of them have stuck to it to this day. Thus it is that we have sewing machines called by the names of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, Weed, Empire, Florence, Ætna, Finkle & Lyon, Sloat, and many others too numerous to mention.

This Monarch of the Needle, with as many names as a German Prince, mounted his throne, and all the world hastened to do him homage. Those who surrounded his chair of state were compelled to pay heavy tribute, and some rebelled and sought to usurp his prerogatives, and a feud arose between him and them. He, however, finally overcame them, and they surrendered all their pretensions to royalty. To-day he is in undisputed possession of his rights. But some of his subjects now declare that his exactions are too severe, and, while they acknowledge the general benignity of his reign, demand that one of his laws, which is said to give him absolute power over the lives of his subjects, be repealed. And that's what's the matter with the sewing machine.

To speak more in detail, and in more sober words, of the history of this valuable invention, it is now only twenty-three years since ELIAS HOWE, JR., patented his machine, whose essential features are claimed for several prior inventors, and which was in itself far from perfect. It was not until 1851 and 1852 that the three new sewing machines of WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER & BAKER and SINGER, each containing some improvements, were introduced, and since then the sewing machine has come into general use. HOWE's law-suits against the alleged infringers of his patent resulted in an accommodation between him and the three firms just named. By the terms of this quadruple contract, as it was termed, a combination of the four parties in interest was formed and all the patents held by each were vested in it. This combination granted licenses to manufacture sewing machines to other firms which have obtained patents for improvements, the latter paying a royalty of $7 (now reduced to $4 and $5.) This royalty entitles the companies that pay it to the application of the invention and improvements covered by the patents of the combination, which are over one hundred in number, but of which only half a dozen are indispensable in the manufacture of the machine. The royalty for exported machines is less than for those used in this country. The double-thread sewing-machine companies pay $5 on domestic machines, and $2 on exported machines. The single-thread sewing-machine companies pay $4 on domestic and $1 on exported machines. ELIAS HOWE, JR., who after long struggling reached a position which enabled him to realize over $1,000,000, died with comparatively little property in his possession. His executors found that his assets amounted to $225,000 in real estate that was not at the time of his death productive, and a debt of $370,000 due him by the Howe Sewing Machine Company —making in all $595,000. But his executors, after examining his affairs, came to the conclusion that what could be realized from his assets was not sufficient to pay his debts. His estate, therefore, was allowed to go into insolvency, and it is now expected that by careful management $150,000 will be realized out of it for his family. His patent recently expired, and his legal representatives are no longer entitled to the royalties which the three other firms still remaining in the combination receive for their improvements. An application to Congress for an extension of HOWE's patents is now pending. Over fifty additional patents for improvements are held by the companies licensed by the combination, but the firms constituting the latter do not use any of these. Besides the companies named, many others have from time to time been formed, most of which, after placing many machines in the market, have ceased to exist. Within the past ten years there have been a hundred different infringements. It is estimated by the agent of one of the principal companies that over 1,000,000 sewing machines are now in use in families and in workshops in the United States. The following table contains an estimate, which is very nearly exact, of the number of machines that have been manufactured up to the present time by the different companies. The fractions in the last column represent the proportion of them that were sold for family use:

Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Co.	over	200,000	⅞
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	over	300,000	¾
Singer Manufacturing Co.	over	300,000	1-6
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Co.	about	75,000	⅞
Weed Sewing-Machine Co.	about	30,000	⅞
Florence Sewing-Machine Co.	about	30,000	⅞
Howe Machine Co.	about	40,000	⅞
Empire Sewing-Machine Co.	about	15,000	⅞
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Co.	about	10,000	⅞
American Buttonhole and Overseaming Co.	about	5,000	..
Wagner Manufacturing Co.	about	1,000	..
Bartlett Reversible S'ng-Machine Co.	about	5,000	..
Etna Sewing-Machine Co.	about	2,000	⅞
Chicopee Sewing-Machine Co.	about	5,000	..
A. B. Howe	about	40,000	¼
Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.	about	2,000	..
		1,078,000	..
Infringing Sewing-Machine Companies		200,000	..
Total		1,278,000	

Thus, if the theory of some of the doctors be correct, there are over a million implements of destruction at work, slowly undermining the constitutions of those who use them!

THE HEALTH OF OPERATORS.

Besides the machines already mentioned, there are several other toy machines of little practical use. Most of these machines are, of course, operated by women. A few are used by men, such as tailors and others, who stitch heavy fabrics. All that are used in families, and in small shops, are operated by means of the treadle. If, therefore, it be true that the effect of operating them in this way is injurious to the health of women, especially affecting them in the pelvic region, it is a matter of very serious moment, and not lightly to be dismissed. Even the bare assertion of men of medical reputation that it is so should be responded to with something more than a mere disclaimer by those who are interested in their manufacture. If the treadle ought to be dispensed with, or its form or location changed, the quicker the sewing-machine companies find it out the better it will be for them. If, on the other hand, there is nothing wrong about it, the sooner the public is convinced of this, the better it will be for all concerned.

The diseases which it is claimed are caused by the use of the treadle in the present mode of operating sewing machines are those peculiar to women, and the testimony with regard to the subject furnished by physicians and others, and the extracts from medical journals and reports of the proceedings of medical societies which we have at hand, cannot with propriety be given in these columns. On the other hand, we are assured by some of those who are engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines that at their various offices they are visited constantly by customers who have purchased machines, for running which they from time to time come to procure thread, needles and "findings;" that no complaint of the character indicated has ever been made by any of these; that many speak in terms of unqualified praise of the *healthful* influence and effects of the sewing machine, and that testimonials without number in opposition to the views of those who make the charge against the sewing machine can be readily procured. They say, further, that even if it be found that some of the heavier machines have a deleterious effect, those which run easily certainly can have none. This view seems to be supported by the following extract from a London journal:

> DR. DOWN, of the Redhill Asylum for Idiots, has recently read a paper upon the detrimental action of these machines upon the health of those who habitually use them. At his hospital in London his patients who had been constantly employed in working sewing machines suffered from pallor, lassitude, pain in the back and leucorrhœa. Some of them were conscious of the injury they were receiving from observations of their own symptoms, and abandoned an occupation manifestly detrimental. These ill effects attend the use of the large heavy machines worked with both feet. The lighter apparatus worked by a single treadle is not so injurious.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

The belief in the minds of many that the present mode of operating the sewing machine is deleterious, has led to several attempts on the part of different persons to invent a new motor or to find a new method of applying the force necessary to keep the needle in motion. Of the five inventions of this character which have been brought to our notice we are doubtful whether either will do the work effectually and obviate the difficulty complained of, always supposing that the difficulty exists—a point on which it is not intended here to express an opinion. The most radical change in the motive power is proposed by the Frenchman whose electro-magnetic motor has been already referred to in these columns. Professor C. O. PAGE experimented in this country several years ago with a view to subsidizing this kind of force, and came to the conclusion that for ordinary purposes it would be too expensive, and would require too much care. As applied to the sewing machine, it would assuredly be of little practical use. No woman would want the trouble of taking care of a battery. The odor of the necessary chemicals in the house would be disagreeable, and there would be danger to dresses if any of the acids fell upon them. Unless the inventor has found some method of supplying the electro-magnetic force, as applicable to the purpose in view, which is not open to such objections as these, it would seem that his motor is of little value.

Over two years ago a patent was taken out in this country for an application of the ordinary machinery of a music-box, on a large scale, to the sewing machine, in such a manner that when the machinery was wound up the needle would be set to working for a given period of time. This has been found to be an entire failure. But the story of a failure is sometimes instructive. The inventor found, by a long series of experiments, with springs as a motor, in connection with cog-gear, that one or more springs exerting a power that would lift a weight of 150 pounds would run a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for one minute at a moderate degree of speed, making 400 stitches in that time. Such a machine would be of several hundred pounds weight, and would cost as many dollars. The winding up of the mechanism would be a serious matter, and would require a similar train of gearing to that used in running the machine, in order to enable a lady to wind up the spring in one minute's time. The application for this patent, which is on file at the Patent Office in Washington, recites as something well known the injurious effect upon the health of women of operating the sewing machine by means of the ordinary treadle.

Our attention was called to the next invention on our list by the following letter:

> *To the Editor of the New-York Times:*
>
> In answer to the statement in your yesterday's issue, made by a "distinguished physician," that some means of avoiding the deleterious influence exerted upon females by the present mode of operating sewing machines "is imperatively demanded," I would say that Dr. H. G. DAVIS, of this City, has recently (by the advice of sewing-machine men) taken out a patent for an adjustable rocker and connecting-rod, by which the machine can be operated with the limb extended, using only the muscles of the calf of the leg—the strongest muscles of the limb. By operating in this position the thigh remains quiet, the movement of which is productive of so serious a disturbance of the *pelvic viscera* in females. This improvement can be applied to any sewing machine now in use, but the manufacturers will undoubtedly find it to their interest to adapt it to their machines.

By this contrivance it is intended that the work shall be done by the muscles of the calf. In operating the machine the flexors of the foot are kept in constant motion, the centre of the treadle or rocker, which in this invention is not dispensed with, resting against the instep. The question suggested by another physician to whom we explained the operation of this apparatus, was whether a synovial disorder would not be occasioned by this constant action of the flexors. It is a question also whether the position would not be a very irksome one for any woman engaged at the machine for any great length of time. An hour's working of the muscles of the calf, with the limb stretched at full length, would certainly be very fatiguing.

Another invention, the nature of which the inventor was unwilling to explain to us yet, as he has not secured his patent, is one which is to operate the machine without treadles and without using the feet. The only action will be done with the hands, and this, it is claimed, without interfering with their other work. The inventor declares that the exertion required in operating the machine will be so small that to a spectator it will seem to run continuously and alone; that the action is positive, the speed regulated to the greatest nicety, and the starting and stopping of the machine instantly effected when desired; that the action of the machine can never be reversed, unless it is desired to reverse it, which seldom or never happens; that the exertion required is healthful and not to any appreciable degree exhausting or fatiguing; that the cost is small, consisting of only one outlay; and that the contrivance is applicable to any sewing machine. These are very good claims to put forward, but seeing is believing. There never was an inventor that was not in love with his own invention, no matter how inoperative it might be, until the moment arrived that demonstrated that it was a failure. So we take this inventor's promises with a large grain of salt.

Another invention for the same general purpose is entirely different from the others, and at present we are unable to say more with regard to it than to express the belief that it is quite as unserviceable as any of them.

In private families various makeshifts have been resorted to to relieve the tedium of working the sewing machine in the ordinary way, if for no other purpose. We hear of a case in which a small-sized windmill was hung out of a window and attached to a sewing machine, operated by means of it. It has been suggested that a tread-mill, with my lady's dog on it, or a three or four cat-power tread-mill for the sewing machine, would be useful to lazy people and invalids who wish to use the sewing machine without expending too much physical energy on it. A horrid old bachelor proposes that married ladies with babies, who have sewing machines, have a baby-jumper attached to the latter, so that by the weight of the baby the machines may be kept in motion, thus making the infant useful as well as noisy and ornamental. We throw these suggestions out for what they are worth, and dismiss the subject for the present, with the hope that the day will come when the sewing machine will have become so perfect that no further improvements can be expected or desired.

THE STRAWBERRY SEASON.

All About the Trade—A Full Crop for the Coming Season—Ruling Rates for the Delicacy.

First of Summer's sweetest fruits, and to many the favorite, the delicious strawberry of Virginia, heralding the approach of "millions yet unborn," has made its way to New-York, to be received by the open-hearted and open-mouthed citizens with a hearty welcome. Gladly hailed, not only because sweet in itself, but because it is also the advance guard of Summer fruits, and "Here you are, strawberries, fifty cents a basket," is a welcome sound, notwithstanding the expense attached is somewhat beyond the reach of the general multitude. Green grass struggling for existence between the bricks of a crowded city, brings with it no thought of field and meadow, waving thick with a million blades, but one dish of strawberries "smothered in cream" causes a rush of Summer memories and a consciousness of Summer's presence in the present and untold wealth of blessings present and yet to come.

THE PROSPECTS.

An abundant crop, for this season, is promised the lovers of strawberries. New-Jersey may not furnish her usual quota, yet the news from Virginia, and the Counties of Orange, Dutchess and Columbia is cheering. Steamers quick from Norfolk, lightning trains from Jersey, soon will pour a crimson tide of sweets into this City. Strawberries will be more plentiful, and hence, necessarily, cheaper than ever. What dreams of church festivals, with maidens fair, vibrating beating hearts, and the cool solace of strawberries and cream. And strawberry short-cake, with all its bewildering mysterious combination of cream, cake, sugar, pie, and all the multitude of good things embraced in one gigantic cake, flows before the dreamer when he speculates, not in strawberries, but the surer thought of the cry soon to be heard, "Here you are, strawberries one cent a basket."

THE SEASON.

The season with us commences about the 5th of May, and lasts until the middle of June. Lucky man he who places the first ripe fruit in the New-York market; fortunate indeed, for with a cargo of berries a fortune may be coined. Millions of baskets, with the luscious, tempting fruit inside, weekly pass over the New-Jersey railroads. Special trains, bearing no freight save the mouth-watering morsels, come hurrying into the City at daybreak. Fresh from the vine, picked early in the afternoon, and moistened with the green leaf placed as a cover over them, the strawberries enter the market, and the buyer waits a customer in the grocer, or the fruiterer, as the sun is rising over the sleepy town. Rolling up town in the grocer's wagons, temptingly displayed in the store, at last humanity devours them, and if in the gems of the strawberry in its family there is not much humanity certainly there is a good deal of strawberry in humanity.

THE TRADE.

Washington Market, perhaps, is the "head-centre" of the strawberry trade, and in the traffic there are upward of five hundred firms engaged. One firm alone is said to receive 6,000 quarts of strawberries daily. There is more money made in this trade, it is said, than any other branch of the fruit line. There is great risk, however, to be run, in an overcrowded market and perishing stock; but, as a general thing, the profits are enormous.

Raspberries, perhaps the most delicate berry of all the berry family, will not grace the festive boards long with their presence. A very small crop is anticipated, and the fruitmen are preparing for a vigorous campaign during strawberry season.

PICKING.

In the picking and preparing for market thousands of "hands" are employed. In New-Jersey boys and girls have the preference, and are mostly employed at regular wages by the week. In many places, however, men and women as well as children are employed, and are paid by the basket or by the "patch," at the rate of from one-half to one cent per basket, or according to the size of the patch.

THE STRAWBERRY BASKET TRADE.

Growing out of the great demand for strawberry baskets, many patent berry baskets have been introduced, and each seems to possess an advantage over the other. The old "splint" basket has probably had its day, and some new patent article of one kind or another must be the favorite. The "splint" basket has its largest manufactory in Bergen County, N. J. Here the "splints" are cut by machinery, and the baskets are made by boys and girls who are hired by the week. It is said that six millions of strawberry baskets are manufactured every season at the various factories. The "splint" basket is sold at $1 per hundred. The economy fruit-box is sold at the rate of $12 per thousand. This box consists of portable sides, which are tacked together and made fit for use. The American Basket Company, of New-Britain, Conn., have introduced a basket of hoop-like sides that has seemed to meet with general satisfaction. They are furnished at from two to three cents per basket. It is said that this manufactory turns out during a season upward of 5,000 baskets daily. The Beecher Factory, at Westville, Conn., also manufacture a very large amount of baskets daily. This basket is also popular with dealers. Each manufactory also furnishes crates to hold the baskets. These crates are padlocked and will carry from twenty-four to ninety baskets. The price of crates is from $1 50 to $2 50, each. During the season upward of 3,000,000 of crates are sent to the Southern States.

The Long Island Railroad Accident—Statement of an Eye Witness—The Railroad Company's Version.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, of yesterday, says:

"The report which we yesterday published about the railroad accident at Jamaica, has occasioned a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Long Island Railroad authorities, and they have tried to deny the statement then made. The report was furnished by JOHN C. KENNAHAN'S Long Island News Association, who now offers the following statement to prove the truthfulness of the article, and maintain his own integrity as well as that of the Press: 'PATRICK MURPHY, of Jamaica, being an eye witness of the affair, states that he saw the rail turn over and the engine tender go off the track; he also saw the car or "caboose" go off the track; he saw several rails turn up and one or more badly bent; he also saw several ties broken. Mr. C. H. HARRIS, the agent of the railroad company, states that the accident was caused by the spreading of a rail. JAMES O'NEIL, a flagman in the employ of the railroad company, states that it was caused by one of the cars being higher than the engine's tender, in which case, instead of throwing it from the track, it would hold it up until the links between the two broke. JOHN CHESHIRE, the conductor of the train, who ought most likely to know the cause of the accident, refuses to make any statement, and when questioned about the matter last evening, returned very evasive answers.'"

THE POST OFFICE.

Monthly Summary of Mail Matter Received and Forwarded by the New-York Office.

The following is the result of the business carried on by the New-York Post Office, in the foreign department, for April, with Europe and the West Indies. It shows that the letters received from Europe were 327,251, and those sent away were 408,098. The postage collected on the inward mails amounted to $37,953 33, and on the outward, $52,403 87. Together, the total of letters that passed through the office to and from Europe were 735,349, and the total postage collected was $90,357 20. To the West Indies 56,987 letters were received and 47,346 were sent away. The postage collected on the former was $7,233 04, and on the latter, $5,701 73. The grand total of letters was 839,682, and the postage collected, $103,291 97, as is shown by the following tables:

RECEIVED.

	Letters.	Postage.
British	131,208	$15,284 06
Bremen and Hamburg	80,132	8,163 79
North German Union	46,734	3,859 00
France	50,668	7,862 52
Belgium	2,388	367 51
Netherlands	3,696	554 40
Switzerland	6,378	958 20
Italian	5,987	903 85
Total	327,251	$37,953 33

FORWARDED.

	Letters.	Postage.
British	185,638	$23,289 63
Bremen and Hamburg	94,521	9,702 93
North German Union	47,008	7,134 40
France	59,920	9,152 17
Belgium	3,236	470 00
Netherlands	4,969	738 14
Switzerland	8,426	1,261 70
Italian	4,380	654 90
Total	408,098	$52,403 87

RECAPITULATION.

	Letters.	Postage.
Received from Europe	327,251	$37,953 33
Sent away to Europe	408,098	52,403 87
Received from West Indies	56,987	7,233 04
Sent away to West Indies	47,346	5,701 73
Grand total	839,682	$103,291 97

Mercantile Library—Nomination of Officers.

A meeting of members of the Mercantile Library was held last evening at CURET'S, No. 764 Broadway, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year, to be voted for next Tuesday. CHARLES F. ALLEN, President of the Library, presided, and SAMUEL PUTNAM acted as Secretary. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

President, M. C. L. Borden, with Low, Harrison & Co.; Vice-President, Wm. Armstrong, with A. T. Stewart & Co.; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Palmer, with the *Commercial Advertiser;* Recording Secretary, Samuel Putnam, with Fletcher, Harrison & Co.; Treasurer, A. B. Carpenter, with Leather Manufacturers' Bank; Directors, Chas. F. Allen, with the Great Western Insurance Company; John J. O'Brien, with A. T. Stewart & Co.; Harvey H. Woods, with the Second-avenue Railroad Company; Geo. F. Sherman, United States Customs; Wm. T. Peoples, with the Great Western Insurance Company; Geo. B. Mills, with Murray, Ferris & Co.; Edward Hasler, with the Citizens' Saving Bank.

Speeches were made by the candidates for President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and by SAMUEL W. HARNEY, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, RAFFERTY, and others, in which it was declared that the success of the ticket was assured, as probably no opposition ticket would be placed in nomination. The meeting adjourned, with the understanding that a ratification meeting would be held at the same place next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Drunkard's Cure.

Some months ago, a gentleman advertised that he had discovered a sure specific for the cure of drunkenness. He would not divulge the secret of what compounds be used, but furnished the medicine at so much per bottle. He did not have so many applicants for cure as he expected, considering the extent of the disease. In fact, the more malignant cases did not seem anxious for relief. They rather appeared to enjoy their malady. A few, however, placed themselves under treatment, and some were cured—whether by taking the medicine or by not taking strong drinks, we are not prepared to say. One of the cured ones had faith in the medicine, rigidly carried out the directions of the doctor, and now has not the least taste for intoxicating drinks; whereas, one year ago, he was an inebriate, and could not get along with less than a pint to a quart of whisky per day.

He said that he had, at some trouble and expense, procured the recipe for the preparation of the medicine, which he had published for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint-water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and a stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for a dram returns. Any druggist can prepare the prescription.

A Child Killed by an Ice Cart—The Driver Arrested.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of HENRY KNIPE, aged four years, who was run over on Wednesday by an ice cart near his parents' residence, No. 238 East Forty-sixth-street. The cart belonged to the Croton Lake Ice Company, and was driven by JOSEPH CONROY, who was arrested.

Henry Crome, of No. 857 Second-avenue, testified that he saw the ice cart going along Forty-sixth-street, toward Second-avenue; when opposite No. 238 the driver backed the cart up against the curb stone; immediately after, witness saw the child lying under the cart, apparently dead; the driver did not, at that time, seem to be aware of the fact that he had run over anybody until witness called out to him; he then got off the wagon and the child was taken to his father's residence.

Drs. SHINE and MCGAHAN made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of deceased, and found a portion of the ribs crushed inward until coming in contact with the lungs and other organs, which were more or less wounded and lacerated, causing death.

The inquest was not concluded owing to the absence of witnesses. The driver having been arrested is still in custody.

The Trades.

About one hundred employes of the Navy-yard met on Friday night to protest against Secretary BORIE's order reducing their wages, and to form a protective organization for their mutual benefit. A temporary league was formed. The wages paid at present under the new order are as follows: Masons, $4 per day; painters, $2 80 per day; blacksmiths, $2 80 per day; gun-carriage makers, $2 80 per day; plumbers, $2 80 per day; hod carriers, $2 per day; carpenters, $3 20 per day; ship carpenters, $2 80 per day; dock builders, $2 20 per day; blockmakers, $2 80 per day; laborers, $1 30@$1 60.

The Bricklayers' Union No. 1 at their last meeting listened to the quarterly report of their Treasurer, from which it appears that the total amount in the hands of the Treasurer per last quarter was $613 96; amount of expenditures, $655.50; amount of receipts from Financial Secretary, $632 36; amount of expenditure above receipts, $22 94; total amount in Treasurer's hands, $591 01; bank account at the present date, $602.03; balance due the Treasurer, $11 02.

The Soldiers' Floral Memorial.

The Executive Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Posts of this City met at the hall of Post Winthrop No. 28 on Friday evening, May 14. Colonel BEAUMONT was elected Chairman, F. H. JORDAN Secretary, and Colonel G. F. HOPPER Treasurer. The following Committees were appointed:

Committee on Public Services—Messrs. Beaumont, Jordan, Hopper, Crandall and Bourne.

Finance—Major-General Charles K. Graham, Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, Colonel Frederick A. Conckling, Colonel B. T. Morgan, Colonel J. W. Marshall, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, Colonel D. F. Burke, Colonel Pinckney, Colonel Van Brunt and Colonel Beaumont.

Music—Comrades Mulligan, Elliot and F. E. Farmer.

Printing—Comrades MacDonald, Fields, Minnis, Riley and Bourne.

Flowers—Comrades Bourne, Leslie, Hayter, Sullivan, Spangenberg, Wehman, McEntee, Reed, Dingwall, Hogan and Ketcham.

Headquarters—Comrades Mulligan, Sullivan, Van Brunt, Odlum and Elliott.

Programme—MacDonald, Coutan, Corsa, Stephens and Crandall.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, May 18, at the hall of Post Cameron No. 79, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

Great Fire in Jersey City.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the old distillery buildings, recently converted into a sweet oil manufactory, in Provost-street, near Pavonia-avenue. An alarm was at once given, and the firemen quickly came to the spot, but the flames spread with such great rapidity that the greater portion of the building was destroyed before the fire was got under. The rear part of the buildings suffered the greatest, most being entirely consumed, while the front part had hardly been touched. The front part was built of brick and the back of wood, and was owned and occupied by BOCKHAM & Co. as the Eagle Oil Factory, for the manufacture of oil seed. It was three stories in height, the upper stories being filled with seed and grain, the greater portion of which was lost in the fire. The loss on the two buildings is estimated at $50,000, which, with the damage to the machinery, will make a total of over $60,000. The buildings had only recently been occupied for this purpose. In fact, the commencement of work had been delayed in order to complete the arrangements for insurance.

Velocipede Matters.

The races at the Empire Rink last evening, on the occasion of the complimentary testimonial to HARRY TAXTER, proved to be interesting contest in one respect, though not extraordinary efforts as far as the time was concerned, excepting the first race. The attendance was very large, considerable interest being manifested in the contest between PICKERING and DARLING. This was the first on the programme, and it was the best race of the series. The distance was one mile, consisting of nine circuits of the Rink. It was after 9 o'clock before the races were commenced, the performances of two gymnasts on the trapeze preceding the velocipede races. PICKERING took the lead at the start, and on his third circuit was twenty yards in the van. On the fifth circuit DARLING began to close in upon him, but he failed to get the lead at any time, PICKERING finally coming in the victor in 3:35, the quickest time the distance has been made by Pickering machines. The two used were 40-inch wheels.

The second race was a slow one, and though nominally a young rider named TOSTEVAN won, Mr. MERCER really excelled the party, as he kept on his machine nearly six minutes, but made a foul, while TOSTEVAN's time was a little over four minutes. There were six entries, all the others fouling.

Next Wednesday there is to be a grand race, distance 25 miles, between HARDING, the noted pedestrian, and MESSENGER, the rider who nearly accomplished 100 miles in ten hours. This will be well worth seeing. The contests last night did not conclude until after 11 o'clock. The accommodations for reporters can be greatly improved upon.

Afterward there was a mile race between young FROHMAN, a very good rider, and little HAMBURG, the fastest rider of his age in the country, "Carnival" winning easily in 4:55. Another race between a French rider and a young man named SED—three circuits of the Rink—resulted in the success of SED in 1:38. There were a large number of machines on the floor, a beautiful Demarest velocipede ridden by Mr. BURROUGHS being noteworthy.

Licenses Granted.

Licenses were granted by J. H. TOOKER, First Marshal, Mayor's office, for the week ending May 15, as follows:

Intelligence offices, 12; express, 13; venders, 23; carts, 58; drivers, 39; pawnbrokers, 28; second-hand dealers, 28; junk shops, 45; junk carts, 45; coaches, 4; waiting-men, 2; porters, 5; total 302, and received for license and fines, $3,157; money returns to persons defrauded of the same, $1,601 84.

United States Marshal's Office.

Marshal BARLOW has made the following changes in the *personnel* of his office: Theodore W. Greig, James A. Christie and James Turney, to be United States Deputy Marshals, in place of Luther Horton, David B. Dwire and James Donshea, removed. Charles McCay, Deputy United States Marshal, has resigned, but no appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

MARY JONES, aged 23, and colored, made a determined effort to end her own life by swallowing an excessive dose of laudanum, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, where the necessary antidotes were administered with due effect.

Letters which left San Francisco on the evening of the 6th of May were distributed at the Post Office in this City before 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Public exercises of the Morning Star Sunday School will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Among the speakers to be present are HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, and others. B. G. BLOSS, Esq., will present the School with a beautiful banner, and there will be singing by the celebrated HUTCHINSON family.

Marshal BARLOW has made the following changes in his office: Theodore W. Greig, James A. Christie and James Turner, to be United States Deputy Marshals in place of Luther Horton, David B. Dwire and James Donshe, removed. Charles McCay, Deputy United States Marshal, has resigned, but no appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy.

Brooklyn.

The Police of Brooklyn made 352 arrests last week.

Application was made to Judge TROY, in the County Court, yesterday, to appoint Commissioners to lay out, open and grade an avenue in the towns of Flatbush and New-Utrecht in continuation of Franklin-avenue. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

ELLEN MCGUIRE and CATHERINE MAHONEY were arrested yesterday by Detectives CORWIN and FROST, for shoplifting. Justice WALSH sent them to the Penitentiary for six months.

New-Jersey.

A committee from the Newark Common Council visited Elizabeth, on Friday, and were received by the Mayor and other gentlemen of that city. After having viewed the improvements the Committee dined at SCHWARTZ'S hotel, and then returned home.

A freight car, heavily laden, got detached from a train, on Thursday last, at Summit, and ran down the grade eastward at a rate of forty miles an hour. An engine sent in pursuit captured the fugitive after a race of several miles.

At the Essex County Court yesterday ANTON JAGER plead guilty to a charge of assault. FREDERICK SCHONEWOLF acted in a similar manner. Sentence deferred.

Mrs. PHŒBE GOBLE, of No. 990 Broad-street, Newark, widow of a well-known manufacturer, died yesterday, at the ripe age of 88.

MARY E. RILEY, a child supposed to be insane, left her home in Newark a few days since, and has not since been heard of.

A new velocipede hall of gigantic proportions is being erected in Hoboken by Mr. J. LEFFINGWELL. The grounds are extensive and well shaded, and the establishment will be conducted on temperance principles, no liquors being sold on the premises.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a burglary was attempted on the house of Mr. HENRY PALMER, located at the upper end of Hudson City. Mrs. PALMER raised an alarm and the would-be thieves decamped. The footprints of three men were discovered on the footpath in the morning.

A quarrel took place yesterday between two neighboring families in Hudson City which culminated in blows, and caused the arrest of Mr. ALEXANDER CHESHOLM and his wife, and Mr. H. DRISCOLL and his equally pugilistic spouse. All the parties were held to bail in $150 each for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 78⅝. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M.

Sugar is firm, for both on the spot and afloat. No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. ℔ cwt.; do., afloat, 29s. 3d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20⅛; Illinois, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 26s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M.

Tallow, 42s. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Saturday, May 15.

Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 72f. 5c.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 15—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet for stock on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 15—Evening.

Petroleum is quoted at 49f. 75c. for Standard White.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	E.	Foggy	45
Portland	N.	Raining	60
Boston	W.	Raining	55
New-York	S.	Clear	78
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	62
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Cloudy	64
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	64
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	66
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	66
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	75
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	56
Charleston	W.	Clear	68
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	59
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	56
Pittsburg	—	Clear	55
Chicago	W.	Clear	58
Louisville	S.	Clear	64
Mobile	N.	Clear	64
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	69
Key West	E.	Cloudy	—
Havana	—	Clear	80

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 15—*In steamship Lafayette, for Havre*—Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, Mrs. Isaac Bell, daughter and maid, Archbishop J. N. Odin, Franklin Johnson, Mrs. Barton, C. P. Hatch, Mr. Dejardin, Consul to Richmond, S. M. Hegan, Mr. and Mrs. Remsen, Miss M. S. Remsen, Miss F. Remsen, Rev. J. Fransioli, Mrs. and Miss Ackerman, Mrs. N. Berry, 3 children and servant, Mr. Girod, Mr. Ledoux, Mr. and Mrs. Kilgour, Mr. Dubuis, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, J. J. Andrews, Mrs. S. Dove, Miss S. E. Lane, Miss Ellen M. Ward, Miss Julia Ward, Miss Annie Davenport, Miss A. Garrett, S. Everett, J. C. Heywood, Mrs. S. Everett, maid and infant, Mr. and Mrs. DeLavalle, Spanish Consul, Philadelphia, Mrs. J. C. Howell, Miss Howell, Mrs. A. M. King, Miss M. King, Miss E. King, Miss F. Styles, H. Eakin, Mr. Garelley, Marion Landais, Consul to St. Domingo, Mr. Uribe, M. Uribe, F. Soto, J. Schmidt, A. Hernshein, Domingo Arosemera, Mrs. Saltzmann, Mrs. Maurice, E. V. Welch, M. Palester, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde St. Cyr, A. Brett, Mrs. Eakin, Miss S. Eakin, Miss Eakin, Master Eakin, Mr. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hammond, A. H. Blanchard, Dr. James F. Hibberd, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kaiser, Mr. Recheran, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Whillden, G. Perez, Mrs. P. H. Morgan, 5 children and servant, Bernardo Bandujo, Mrs. Bandujo and child, J. S. Miller, Charles Neukirch, Mr. Verve, Miss G. Remsen, Miss C. Remsen, 2 nurses, Mr. Friedlander, Mrs. Panzot and infant, W. Levi, H. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. Puech, J. Puech, Miss L. Puech, Mr. and Mrs. Poutz, C. Poutz, Theo. Donanique, Dr. and Mrs. E. Mormillon, Miss Taylor and servant, G. Benitez, 2 children, 2 infants, servant of Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. T. E. Hanson, 2 children, T. E. Hanson, Mr. Stuyvesant, E. C. Badeau, Mrs. Badeau, Miss Ada Badeau, Miss Agnes Badeau, Mrs. A. L. Sayre, Miss J. Sayre, Master A. L. Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. La Montague, servant and 4 children, A. Moog and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Delessard, A. Delessard, Mrs. Ritzhuapt, Mrs. H. Zimmerman, servant and 2 children, Mrs. Turner, infant and child, Mrs. Z. Pegnignot, E. T. Noel, A. Pegnignot, J. S. Barrow, Mr. Zacharie, Mrs. Zacharie and infant, Miss Sacharie, Miss M. Neicterist, Mr. and Mrs. Lapariate, Mrs. Ames, Mr. Benezech and 2 children, Mr. Borel, G. Ravel, Mr. Maige, Mr. Turner, P. Delgardo, F. M. Linch, L. Meyer, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Nichot, J. de Corte, A. Gardet, F. A. Powret, Mr. Wagner, P. M. Ronay, J. N. Roucher, Mr. Piche, Mme. Kraimer and infant, Miss S. Laude, Mr. and Mrs. Lebelle, Mr. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernard, 2 children and infant, Mrs. J. de Corte and infant, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Maige and child, Mrs. Nachtigall and child, Mr. Litchenberg and 2 children, Mr. Ams, F. Ozecdowski, Mrs. C. Revel, Mrs. E. Felter, Mrs. Pierrot.

MAY 15.—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Eldridge, 4 children and servant, Miss Carrie Guild, G. Lamothe, R. Cudbury, Miss Harris, Miss E. Munn, H. V. Burgy, E. L. Corning, Jas. Black, Clarence Black, P. B. Spring, W. E. Darrell, J. Vogt, M. Krauselach, J. L. Hubbard, Peter Anderson, Mrs. Rodenstein, Wm. Burgess, P. Nettre, W. Jay, W. J. Tiffany, Dr. J. F. Maury, Dr. J. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Kearney, Miss L. Cheesbrought, Miss Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Moore, M. M. Gibbes, Miss M. S. McKee, Miss P. L. McKee, A. Marks, W. F. Mckee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, child and servant, A. Gosling, A. Stickney, C. Elmore, J. P. Southerland, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoever, W. Ellbeck, Mrs. E. A. Suwerkrop and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. Watt, F. Renter, Governor W. W. Allen, J. F. Baggally, A. S. Macrae, R. H. Gratrix, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Andrews, 2 children and servant, J. L. Bishop, W. A. Bayley, C. E. Gregory, B. Honig, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton, W. Marshall, J. C. Cochrane, J. Foss, Sydney Row, J. H. Ward, J. Eastes, P. E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Silvester and 2 children, J. F. Carpenter, C. S. Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark, infant and servant, Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riggs and 4 children; S. B. Ladd, Chas. Johnstone, Miss Ladd, Miss Utter, Miss Robinson, Miss Bodwell, Wharton E. Harris, Miss M. E. Harris, Miss Annie Harris, Mrs. M. R. Rogers, J. L. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Miss Matthews, Miss Davie, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Brooks, J. Longmire.

MAY 15.—*In steamship City of London for Liverpool*—Miss Hanes, Mrs. John Keeshan, Miss Arthur, Miss Croesbeck, Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick and four children, Wm. Fletcher, wife and daughter, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Barton, Col. G. J. Holmes Grover, Mr. Gibson, Peter Evans, Carlos Gustierez, Mrs. Wheeler and infant, Miss M. J. Jackson, Mr. Malbern, Mr. Phelan, N. C. Yowle, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. E. Pike, Mr. Fuller and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Helm, Mr. Boyd and wife, Master John P. Boyd, Master G. H. McD and servant, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Smith, Miss Bancroft, Miss M. J. Jackson, Mr. Johnson, Miss Groesbeck, Mr. Burns, Benj. Luers, F. Guerrero, J. Jardine, J. C. Nimms, F. Cook, Mrs. D. Cook, Joyce, John Dyson, Colonel Church, Geo. B. Cluett and wife, G. P. Philliput, Ed. Dowling, Rd. Darce, Noecker, Miss Jackson, Jas. P. Floyd, B. Ghir and son, A. T. G. Hodenphyl and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and infant, W. S. Groesbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, A. Engle, Major Ferguson, Master Keeshan, Marcilino Marenco, Frederico Marenco, John Mulholland, Emanuel S. Spellman, G. Gibson.

MAY 15—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—John A. Gray, Mrs. Warren, Miss Kate Shuran, Mrs. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Richardson and child, Mrs. E. Lyon, Mrs. J. S. Runnells, J. Albert Rudkin, Frederick Ottey, William Ottey, Mrs. W. Ottey, Miss Annie Ottey, Miss Mary Ottey, Stephen Moneypenny and wife, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Ellen Suohward, J. G. Word, Rev. Leo Paribis, J. H. Brown, Miss Emily P. Calhoun, Miss Annie West, Miss Lucy West, Dr. H. T. West, Mrs. West, Washington G. West and servant.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 15—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Emile Wickemann, Mrs. Charlotte Vallender and child, Catharine Leonhard, J. Henrichs and wife, Mrs. Frz. Maum, Albertine Zurcher, Geschur Zurcher, Carl Huning and wife, Emil Leuz, Ellen Bryan, Augustus Wood, Edward Riege, William Anthony and wife, Maria Swain, August Creokeurt, Lyman Bartlett and son, John Wigand, and others in the second cabin.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—E. Love and wife, E. C. Sarobel, W. R. Floyd, Carl Ruger, F. W. Conway, wife, 2 children and servant, Mr. Eastman, J. Dumal, H. D. Krackover, E. Fellman, Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Judge Watrous, wife and servant, Miss Williams, Miss Watrous, Miss Spearer, Miss Hesshiefield, Mrs. Salvshein and child, Mrs. E. Power, Mrs. Wilbur and child, Mrs. Singleton, A. Bremel and wife, and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. Tracy and infant, C. J. Clinch and wife, Miss N. Clinch, Masters C. Clinch, S. Clinch and servant, Capt. E. S. Scoville, wife and child, Miss E. T. Egar, Mrs. C. Phelps, Mrs. Townsend, C. J. Sutherland, E. Chisholm, A. J. Peabody, Rev. T. Armitage Saxten, J. and C. Walsh, Miss M. Doscher, and 19 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon sets..11 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans May 8, S. W. Pass 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans May 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Caractacus, (of Liverpool,) Murray, Yokohama Jan. 20, with tea to Heinneman & Payson. Passed Anjier Feb. 12, Cape of Good Hope March 21, and crossed the equator April 17, in lon. 29 30. April 25, lat. 12 7, lon. 45 56, spoke wh. schr. Susan M. Smith, of Boston, bound to Bermuda, with 100 bbls. oil, all well.

Bark Thomas H. Armstrong, Lodge, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to James Borland & Co. Experienced strong N. E. and S. E. gales during the passage.

Bark Thomas Dallett, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Pike, Puerto Cabello 17 ds., with sugar and 4 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Howard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Butler, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Amelia Emma, (of Searsport,) Carlon, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to Caesar & Pabli—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Sld. in co. with brig Ernestine, for New-York.

Brig Nellie Gay, (of Bath, Me.,) Randlett, Indianola, Texas, 18 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Brig Lone Star, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kenealy, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy weather up to Hatteras.

Brig Florence, (of Mystic,) Rathbun, Galveston 24 ds., with hides, beef, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had light head winds during the passage.

Brig Capriccia, (Aust.,) Seadro, Pernambuco 44 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Has had squally weather, with rain, for the last 15 days.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay, Me.,) Reed, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pines to Joseph Eneas. May 13, lat. 33, lon. 75 30, was in co. with schr. Mary & Susan, from Harbor Island for New-York.

Schr. John S. Lee, Carr, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Charles E. Moody, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Abbott, Para 22 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ruth N. Atwood, (of Wellfleet,) Kemp, Hamilton, Bermuda, 5 ds., with produce and passengers to E. C. Schanck & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Horton, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Good Will, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Riverdale, Corwin, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. General Sheridan, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. John Hickey, Jameson, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Virginia.

Schr. Willie H. Sweet, Holbrook, Virginia.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Virginia.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Annie, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Taunton.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Derring, Taunton.

Schr. R. Mason, Martling, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light S. S. W., hazy.

Below.

Brig Niagara, from Havana 12 days.

Brig Clara Jenkins, from Matanzas 12 days.

Brig Nevada, from West Indies.—(All by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Brig Neva, from Sagua.

Sailed.

Steamships Lafayette, for Havre; City of London and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; China, for Liverpool; Smidt, for Bremen; United States and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Euterpe, for Galveston, (and anchored at Quarantine.) Ships Casilda, for St. John, N. B.; Arcturus, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 15—Arr. steamship Samaria, from Liverpool May 4, via Queenstown 5th; bark Wild Gazelle, from Messina; brig E. H. Kennedy, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, May 15—Sld. steamships Manhattan, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; schrs. Argus Eye, for Boston; K. Morgan, for Boston; Golden City, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Harry, from St. John's, P. R.; John Richards; schrs. Ida Richardson, John French, Ira Tucker, and R. M. Booken, from West Indies.

Arr. bark Wayfarer, from Rio for orders.

SAVANNAH, May 15—Cld. steamships Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York; brig Mary E. Pennel, for Stonington, Conn.; schr. Gettysburg, for Providence.

Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Lucille, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. E. W. Hammond, of Chatham, ashore at Sandy Hook, was successfully hauled off by Captain J. Waters, Agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, and towed to the City by their wrecking steamer Rescue this afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

Neva—brig, from Sagua for New-York, May 13, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 14—Arr. steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, from New-York.

At Harbor Island, May 6, schr. Piscataqua, to sail for New-York May 7; schr. Julia Decker, for do. in 9 days.

At Pernambuco, March 30, brig Perseverance, to sail April 3.

At Puerto Cabello, April 27, schr. Isis, (Br.,) to sail May 1.

At Para, April 22, schr. A. Richards, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Kate Foster, for do., sailed 21st.

At Baracoa, May 2, schr. Ella May, to sail May 5.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

$35 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $20.
$40 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $25.
$50 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $30.
$65 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $35.
$75 SILK CLOAKS REDUCED TO $40.
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF REAL LACE AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, BELOW COST.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED,
AND TO BE OPENED MONDAY, 17th:

50 pieces SILK AND WOOL DRAP DE PERSE, a new fabric for mourning.

JAPANESE SILKS, plain and striped, 2 fresh cases.

NEW GRENADINES, confined styles, at $1 25 per yard.

GRENADINE, JACONET AND ORGANDY ROBES, in new designs.

3 cases STRIPED P. de SOIE, elegant quality, at $2 50 per yard.

3 cases our regular standard 32-inch BLACK SILK at $5 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE-ST.

INFANTS' WARDROBES FOR $100.

2 FLANNEL BANDS at 75 cents....$1 50
2 BARRIE COATS at $3.... 6 00
6 LINEN LAWN SHIRTS at $1 50.... 9 00
6 NIGHT DRESSES at $2 50.... 15 00
2 DAY DRESSES at $6.... 12 00
6 CAMBRIC SLIPS at $3 50.... 21 00
1 ROBE.... 10 00
1 BASKET COMPLETELY FURNISHED.... 9 00
6 PAIRS KNITTED SOCKS at 75 cents.... 4 50
1 EMBROIDERED MERINO SHAWL.... 6 00
1 CAP VAL LACE.... 6 00
$100 00

The whole or any single article of this OUTFIT may be had upon application, or will be sent C. O. D. by Express. Everything is made in the best manner from the best materials.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE-ST.

REMOVAL!
I. E. WALRAVEN
Has removed his stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Lace Curtains and Linens,
FROM NO. 686 BROADWAY TO
No. 751 BROADWAY,
BELOW EIGHTH-ST.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRICHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,200.

OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,
11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON

SAPOLIO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE'
offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, DIARRHŒA, AND LIVER DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA,
which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures may be had gratis; tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs., $2 25. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in packets, $1 50. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., N. Y. BROWN, No. 685 Broadway, and all grocers.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 329, May 15, 1869.
65, 37, 74, 18, 52, 62, 55, 70, 12, 39, 16, 72, 36.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 330, May 15, 1869.
61, 76, 13, 77, 21, 71, 67, 18, 14, 31, 28, 75, 41.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 353, May 15, 1869.
51, 46, 19, 50, 59, 57, 43, 73, 10, 77, 2, 22, 32.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 354, May 15, 1869.
18, 65, 5, 77, 26, 10, 53, 67, 37, 11, 47, 42, 34.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.